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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

AN INTERIM STUDY

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UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

The following brief deals with several groups and organizations which, although not homogenous, together comprise what may be called the Ukrainian Nationalist Movement. Whether these groups operate in the homeland or in exile in Europe and the Western hemisphere; whether they are of socialist, democratic, monarchist or fascist persuasion; whether they agree on methods, policies and tactics, or whether they are engaged in internecine, factional struggles, they all stand for an independent Ukrainian state. With astonishing tenacity these groups have clung to their national ideal for the past half century. All of them have survived the Second World War, and none of them have given up either their hopes, machinations and intrigues, or their factionalism. They are unified only through their concept of Ukrainian independence and in the face of their common enemies.

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

Geographically, the Ukraine is a loosely defined region stretching northwesterly from the Sea of Azov along the Black Sea littoral, across the rich plains of Southern Russia, up to the present Soviet-Polish frontier. At present the geographical area of the Ukraine is contained within the borders of the autonomous Ukrainian Soviet Republic. It includes the Carpatho-Ukraine (until 1939 under Czechoslovakian control, then transferred to Hungary), the Bukovina and Bessarabia (formerly Rumanian territory), and Eastern Galicia and Volhynia (formerly Polish territories). Before 1939 the western part of the Ukraine belonged to Poland which had acquired this region from the Austro-Hungarian empire. This, previously Polish, territory is referred to as "Western Ukraine" (sometimes also as Malopolska--"Little Poland"), while the eastern regions which originally belonged to Czarist Russia are called "Eastern Ukraine".

Culturally, the Eastern Ukraine, by virtue of its close ties with Czarist and Soviet Russia, belongs to the Russian orbit, while the Western Ukraine was exposed to Polish and Austro-Hungarian influences. In the Eastern Ukraine, the Russian Orthodox Church is predominant, in the Western Ukraine the Uniate or Greek Catholic Church. National consciousness is naturally strongest in the Western Ukraine.

The Ukrainians or, as they are often called, the Little Russians number about 40 million in Eastern Europe. They are

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closely related to the Great Russians, the largest branch of the East Slav peoples. Their mother tongue is Ukrainian, a Slavic language similar to Russian.

The incidence of nationalism in the Ukraine is not surprising. Much of the early formative history of Russia took place in the Eastern Ukraine. Kiev, its capital, is the oldest city of Russia, and laden with tradition. The richness of the Ukrainian agricultural and mineral belts is a contributing factor to national pride.

Modern Ukrainian nationalism as a political movement for independence, however, developed rather late--at the end of the 19th century. During the late 'seventies political and religious persecution and economic oppression in the Eastern Ukraine under Czarist rule, and in the Western Ukraine under Polish and/or Austro-Hungarian rule, led to the emigration of many Ukrainians from Russia proper, from areas of Polish-make-up, and from Rumania. Consequently, about 100,000 (according to unofficial estimates about 500,000) Ukrainians now live in the United States, about 300,000 in Canada, and about 250,000 in Latin America.

These same conditions of oppression appear to have bred those nationalist organizations and groups whose aim it was to create a unified and independent Ukraine and whose forces were set free when the Czarist Empire collapsed. At the outbreak of World War I, the Ukraine and the Ukrainians were divided into two parts. The Eastern Ukraine belonged to Russia, and the Western Ukraine (Eastern Galicia) belonged to the Austrian empire which was at war with Russia. Accordingly, the nationalist movements in the Eastern and the Western Ukraine pursued different courses.

II. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Summary statement:

The chief groupings of Ukrainian separatist nationalists, such as they prevail to a certain extent even today, began to take shape during and after the First World War. In the Eastern (Russian) Ukraine the UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS and the UKRAINIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS aligned themselves with the PETLURIANS, a militant group of polonophile nationalists headed by PETLURA. The Revolutionary Socialists and Social Democrats, however, later broke away from Petlura and sponsored the liberation of the "Greater Ukraine" (Eastern and Western Ukraine) within the framework of a democratic federation of Russian states, whereas Petlura pursued only the liberation of the Eastern Ukraine, renouncing all claims to the Western lands. These three factions became the

opposition to the so-called "HETMANCI". (SKOROPADSKI-GROUP), a Germanophile faction of monarchist complexion, whose leader (Hetman) based his claims on the existence of an independent Cossack state in the Eastern Ukraine (17th century).

In the Western (Austro-Hungarian, later Polish) Ukraine the nationalist-separatist idea was sponsored by the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY which advocated the unification of the Western and Eastern Ukraine. This party came in conflict both with the Petlurians and with the Polish government which suppressed it. Out of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party grew, in the Western (Polish) Ukraine, the parliamentary opposition group UNDO (UKRAINIAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION).

The radical anti-Polish elements of the Western nationalists joined in the pro-German fascist organization, OUN (ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS) which became the most active and most important Ukrainian organization.

Individual Groups:

1. THE HETMANCI (SKOROPADSKI-GROUP)

At the outbreak of World War I, one faction of Ukrainian nationalists believed that Ukrainian independence could best be achieved under imperialist German-Austro-Hungarian auspices. This group is symbolized in the figure of a former Czarist officer, Paul SKOROPADSKI.

Originally, some of his followers were organized in the UNION FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE, which was formed in 1914 in Lwow (Western Ukraine, then Austrian) by several Socialists and Monarchists from the Eastern Ukraine. The organization conspired with the Germans and Austrians, and recruited Ukrainian prisoners of war in German and Austrian prison camps. Thus were formed one division of "Blue Shirts" and two divisions of "Grey Shirts" which were used as a police force in the rear echelons of the invading armies. The UNION also was used for CE activities and engaged in anti-Russian propaganda activities. Its principal leaders were:

*Dmitri DONTZOV	President
Vladimir DOROSHENKO	Vice-president
Andre JOUK (ZUK)	Vice-president
Alexandre SKOROPIS-YOLTUSHOVSKI (VISHNEVSKI)	
Nikolai ZALIZNIAK	
KOROLIV	
Marion MELENEVSKI	
Vladimir LEWICKIJ	

*For biographical data throughout, see Appendix C.

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The UNION appears to have backed the UKRAINIAN MONARCHIST PARTY which in 1918, with German aid, helped Hetman Paul SKOROPADSKI to power. At that time the members of the UNION dispersed and some went to Germany (Berlin), Austria (Vienna), and Czechoslovakia (Prague), where they continued to engage in nationalist-separatist activities until and during World War II.

Before SKOROPADSKI's ascent to power, however, another faction, mainly consisting of Ukrainian Revolutionary Socialists and Social Democrats had entrenched itself in the Eastern Ukraine.

At the beginning of the Russian Revolution in February 1917, there was formed in Kiev a provisional government (Rada), which was headed by Professor Michel HRUSHEVSKY (UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY). Its General Secretary was Vladimir VINNICHENKO, and Symeon PETLURA (UKRAINIAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY) was in charge of military affairs. The Rada included also several other members of the UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY, as for instance SEVRYUK, HOLUBOVICH, CHRAG. HOLUBOVICH later presided over the Rada.

The Rada, which proclaimed Ukrainian independence in January 1918 and made peace with the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk in February, lasted only until April 1918. It was dissolved by the Germans who had resumed their drive into the Eastern Ukraine. The German army installed Hetman Paul SKOROPADSKI as the head of the new government in Kiev.

Paul SKOROPADSKI's regime lasted only about seven months. The armies of a counter-government, headed by the Social Democrat Symeon PETLURA, put Hetman SKOROPADSKI to flight, and he and some of his followers went to Germany where he and his son Daniel (Danilo) became, in the period between the two wars, the leaders of a movement which worked for an independent Ukrainian monarchy under the SKOROPADSKI dynasty.

The center of the exiled movement was located in Berlin, with Hetman Paul SKOROPADSKI residing in Wannsee. The role of the Hetman's chancellor was taken by SKOROPIS-YOLTUSHOVSKI, co-founder of the UNION OF THE LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE. Moderately nationalist, strictly anti-Soviet, the movement enjoyed the support of German rightist circles and, among German officials, of State Secretary Alfred MEISSNER. Paul SKOROPADSKI's followers founded, in Berlin, a newspaper (Ukrainskoe Slovo, editor S. TOMASHEVSKI), a publishing house, and a Ukrainian Scientific Institute (1926), whose director, Prof. Dmytro DOROSHENKO, SKOROPADSKI's ex-minister of Foreign Affairs, lived and taught

in Prague (Ukrainian University). Other members of the Institute were I. MIRTCHUK and Z. KUZELA.

The political followers of SKOROPADSKI, mostly members of the landowner class, organized in the UNION OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE UKRAINIAN STATE which was headed by LIPINSKY who also became the political tutor of the "crown prince" Danilo, SKOROPADSKI's son.

Other members of the Hetman circle were Capt. ZELENEVSKI, CHEMET, Dr. RUSSOV, Col. MURASHKO, D. GOMSON, KOROLISHIN, KALINOVICH. The Berlin Hetmanites were in contact with a small Hetmanite group in Eastern Galicia (Lwow), led by Ossip NAZARUK, former propaganda minister of SKOROPADSKI's Kiev government. This group published the newspaper Nova Zora until the occupation of Eastern Galicia by the Soviets (1939).

When rumors spread that GOERING was favoring the movement, the prestige of SKOROPADSKI rose. Support of the Hetmanite cause came also from the United States, England, Canada, and Latin America, where pro-Hetman organizations appeared within the Ukrainian emigration.*

In the United States, the HETMANCI went strong until Pearl Harbor. Notable in this connection is the trip of "Prince" Danilo SKOROPADSKI to the United States in 1937. Danilo SKOROPADSKI is said to have been greatly under the influence of Nazi ideology. In May 1933, shortly after Hitler's rise to power, SKOROPADSKI proclaimed publicly his determination to pursue the national cause until its final triumph, and designated Danilo as his successor. From then on Danilo SKOROPADSKI appears as the public relations man of the Hetman movement.

During his 11-month stay in the United States, Danilo SKOROPADSKI publicly expressed his sympathies for totalitarian ideologies. He was welcomed by the Deutsche Volksbund in Chicago, and, at another occasion, addressed Bund members in German. His utterances were anti-Soviet and pro-German. When World War II began, however, Danilo SKOROPADSKI did not return to Germany, but is reported to have joined the Canadian Army.

Little information is available on the actual use made by the Germans of the HETMANCI during the war. Mende, the Chief of the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Ostministerium, claims that, in spite of their willingness, no use was made of the HETMANCI because SKOROPADSKI represented the bourgeois landowner class and was, therefore, ideologically not acceptable to the Ukrainians. Collaboration of individual members of the Hetman circle can, however, not be excluded.

*For Hetmanite organizations abroad, see appendix D.

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Hetman Paul SKOROPADSKI died in (March?) 1945.

2. THE PETLURIANS

The Social-Democrat PETLURA, who had been a member of the dissolved (1918) Rada was also in charge of the military operation of the Directory - the Republican counter-government which drove the Monarchist Hetman SKOROPADSKI from Kiev in November 1918. PETLURA was aided by Colonel Eugene KONOVALEC and by Colonel Andrew MELNYK who, in the 'twenties, became the leaders of the Ukrainian Nationalist organization, OUN.

Symeon PETLURA soon became head of the Directory and commander-in-chief of an army of about 50,000 men, which was successively led by Vasil TIUTIUNIK, Gen. Vladimir Salski and General OMELYANOVICH-PAWLENKO. PETLURA's aim was to preserve the independence of the newly styled (Eastern) Ukrainian Republic against the Bolshevik government which, at that time, was fighting against the White armies. PETLURA was hard pressed since he did not receive much support from the Western Allies, although he sent diplomatic missions to the peace conference in Paris. The territory he controlled from the seat of his government at Kameniec-Podolski dwindled away under the onrush of the Bolshevik army. He therefore threw in his lot with the government of the newly emerging Polish republic, whose leaders were also ideologically opposed to the Soviet regime. Thereby, however, arose a peculiar situation, as in the then Polish province of Galicia (Western Ukraine) there also existed a nationalist movement (WESTERN UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS) for the independence of the Ukraine which was strongly anti-Polish and which was persecuted by the Polish government.

a. The Petlurians vs. the Western (Galician) Ukrainian Nationalists.

Galicia was a province of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and had a large, nationally conscious Ukrainian minority in its Eastern regions (capital: Lwow). In fact, one of the first nationalist cultural societies, PROSVITA, was founded in Galicia in 1868. When the empire collapsed in November 1918, Eugene PETRUSHEVICH, backed by the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, proclaimed an independent Western Ukrainian Republic. After the establishment of PETLURA's Eastern Ukrainian Republic, the union of the two governments was proclaimed (January 1919).

PETRUSHEVICH's government in Lwow included Isidor HOLUBOVICH (Prime Minister), Ivan MAKUCH (Interior), Longin CEGIELSKI (Foreign Affairs) and General Victor KURMANOVICH (War). This government was represented by Vasil PAHEYKO at the Paris

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peace conference; by Roman SMAL-STOCKI in Berlin; by Stepan SMAL-STOCKI in Prague; by WASILKO in Vienna; by Alexandre KOLESSE in Rome; by Ossip NAZARUK in Canada; by P. KORMANSKI in Brazil; by Longin CEGIELSKI and Luka MYSHUSHA in the United States.

PETRUSHEVICH's government had an army of about 30,000 men which was commanded by Gen. OMELYANOVICH-PAVLENKO (who later took over PETLURA's forces). Col. Eugene KONOVALEC and Col. Andrew MELNYK, who assisted PETLURA's operation against SKOROPADSKI, also belonged to this Western (Galician) Ukrainian army. Both anti-Soviet and anti-Polish, the PETRUSHEVICH government and its army were driven out by the Polish army in May 1919. The army drifted into the Russian Ukraine where it took part in the Red-White and Polish-Bolshevik wars, and finally dissolved, partly by joining the Reds and partly by being interned in Poland and Czechoslovakia. PETRUSHEVICH's government went to Vienna (1919) and then to Berlin (1923).

In spite of its close ties with PETLURA, the PETRUSHEVICH group had been left out on a limb when PETLURA, true to his concept of independence of the Eastern Ukraine only, formed an alliance with the Polish government. The resulting rift between the PETLURIANS and the PETRUSHEVICH (Western Ukraine) faction determined the relations of the two groups well into the middle thirties.

b. The Petlura-Polish Alliance: The Lewicki Government.

PETLURA's government in the Eastern Ukraine was at first presided over by OSTAPENKO who was succeeded in April 1919 by MARTOS. Six months later J. MAZEPA, a Social Democrat, was appointed and invested with extraordinary powers. He was assisted by such Ukrainian Revolutionary Socialists as Mikita SHAPOVAL, Nikifor GRIGORIYU and SEVRYUK. Andre LEWICKI became Foreign Minister.

Through the MAZEPA government, PETLURA established an alliance with the Polish state. In December 1919, Andre LEWICKI renounced all claims of the PETLURA government to the Western (Polish) Ukraine and was promised support by the Poles against Soviet Russia. PETLURA, his government, and his army moved into Poland. In April 1920, shortly before the outbreak of the Polish-Bolshevik war, LEWICKI signed the PETLURA Polish military alliance. Prof. Alexander SHULGIN was instrumental in bringing the alliance about. PETLURA's troops participated in the Ukrainian campaign against Russia (1920), but were defeated.

together with the Polish army. At this juncture, the UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS and SOCIAL DEMOCRATS who felt their concept of independence for both the Eastern and the Western Ukraine betrayed, broke with PETLURA. The Social-Democrat MAZEPA was replaced by Viesheslav PROKOPOVICH, and PETLURA established his government in Warsaw. Andre LEWICKIJ took PROKOPOVICH's post late in 1920, and moved up to Chief of State after PETLURA had been assassinated in Paris (1926) by the Ukrainian Jew SCHWARZBARD who wanted to avenge the pogroms for which he held PETLURA's army responsible. PETLURA's government-in-exile was recognized only by Finland, Lithuania, Estonia, and Poland.

Under Andre LEWICKIJ served Viesheslav PROKOPOVICH (President of the Council); Prof. Alexander SHULGIN (Foreign Affairs); General Vladimir Salski (War); Prof. Stepan SMAL-STOCKI (Propaganda), etc.

With Polish support, the Ukrainian government founded a Ukrainian (Scientific) Institute in Warsaw, maintained "diplomatic" missions abroad, and backed several (anti-Soviet) information bureaus and publications, such as Trizoub (Trident), a Ukrainian language paper appearing in Paris; and the Bulletin of the Ukrainian Press Bureau in Paris, which appeared in French until 1940, and contained many contributions by LEWICKIJ and SHULGIN.

c. The Petlurians and Prometheus

Prof. Alexander SHULGIN, and his son Rostyslaw, also edited the French-language review Promethee which appeared in Paris from 1927 until 1940. Promethee, published by the Georgian journalist, Georges GUZAWA, was the mouthpiece of the PROMETHEUS association, a group organized in Poland, and supported by the Polish army after the Polish-Bolshevik war, with its membership drawn mostly from PILSUDSKI partisans. The object of the association was a federation of Eastern Europe: Poland, the Ukraine, the Crimea, and the Caucasus; basically, therefore, it was a weapon in the struggle against the Soviet Union. After PILSUDSKI's coup d'etat in 1926, PROMETHEUS became a secret organization under the control of the 2me Bureau of the Polish Army. Its aims did not change, but its activities were carried out clandestinely--it is reported to have developed an intelligence and propaganda network in the Soviet Union.

According to some reports the PROMETHEUS association was formed in Turkey by various Russian and Caucasian peoples,

mostly from those countries which had enjoyed independence from 1917-1923, before Soviet incorporation. PROMETHEUS, it is said, was forced to leave Turkey after the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish treaty of 1921, and moved headquarters to Warsaw. The IId Department of the Polish General Staff evinced an interest in a continuation of the political activities of the association and subsidized it until 1926 when it became extremely difficult to infiltrate into Soviet territory. Sigismund ZAWADOWSKI, the present Polish representative of the ANDERS group in Beirut, asserts that PROMETHEUS was engaged in extensive secret intelligence operations.

To the circle of PROMETHEUS members belonged Mehmed Emin Bey RESULDADE (leader of the nationalist Turkish movement in Russia and founder of the MUSAVAT PARTY), who was defeated in the Russian civil war of 1917-1920; Mir YAKUB, member of the independent government of Azerbaidjan before its incorporation into Soviet Russia (1920); and Cafer SAYDAHMET, one-time member of the National Government of the Crimea. Also connected with PROMETHEUS was Prof (Stepan?) SMAL-STOCKI, former director of the Ukrainian Institute in Warsaw.

Although more precise data on PROMETHEUS are lacking, the organization's connection with the Polish government and with the Ukrainian nationalists in Poland is well established.

During the present war, PROMETHEUS disappeared, and was, under Polish impulsion, replaced by another movement--INTERMARIUM (Confederation) which has as its goal the liberation of the states bordering on the Baltic, Black, Adriatic and Aegean seas from Soviet control. The movement is supported by the Polish army of General ANDERS. Its slogan is "Od Morya Do Morya" (From Sea to Sea). Ukrainian participation in the INTERMARIUM CONFEDERATION is indicated.

In April 1946, a PROMETHEUS LEAGUE OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER was reported to have passed a series of anti-Soviet resolutions at a meeting in Munich. Since Prof. (Stepan?) SMAL-STOCKI is reported as one of the leaders, it may be assumed that this association is a revival of the old PROMETHEUS LEAGUE, camouflaged as a "democratic" organization. This theory is supported by the reported fact that many Poles and Georgians have joined the organization. Its relations to the INTERMARIUM CONFEDERATION are obscure at present.

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3. UNDO

While the Polish government supported the LEWICKIJ government, with an eye, perhaps, towards its possible utilization in case of war with Soviet Russia, it was faced with the emergence of Ukrainian political parties which grew to constitute a mildly oppositional bloc in the Polish diet up to 1939.

In 1925, the old UKRAINIAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (which under the leadership of Dmytro LEWICKIJ, PETRUSHEVICH, PANEYKO and others, had established the abortive PETRUSHEVICH republic of the Western Ukraine) began to reorganize in Poland under new leadership. It took the name of NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UKRAINIAN UNION (Ukrajinske Nacionalno-Demokratyucne Objednanya) - UNDO - and was led by Dmytro LEWICKIJ. UNDO appears to have represented the Ukrainian bourgeoisie and farmers in Poland and was supported by the agricultural cooperative societies, particularly by the cooperatives of dairy producers, who also financed the Ukrainian schools and cultural institutions.

The emergence of UNDO coincided with the organization of the UKRAINIAN LABOR PARTY (UPP) of pro-Soviet leanings, the right-wing UKRAINIAN RADICAL PARTY, the UKRAINIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, etc. UNDO's relations with the Poles varied. Until about 1930, UNDO was strongly oppositional and was even attracted by the "Ukrainization" of the Soviet Ukraine. After the Polish "pacification" (i.e. ruthless persecution) of the Ukrainian minority in the 'thirties, and after the Soviet purge of Ukrainian nationalists in the Eastern Ukraine, the disillusioned UNDO abandoned its hopes of a Soviet solution and established a modus vivendi with the Polish government (1935). As a result of this change of policy, a group led by Dimitro PALIYIV seceded from UNDO and formed the semi-fascist FNY (Front Natsionalnoi Yednosti).

In the Polish diet the UNDO faction was headed by Dr. Vasil MUDRYJ who also was elected Vice-Marshall of the Sejm. UNDO maintained a daily paper Dilo which employed Rostyslaw SHULGIN, son of Alexander SHULGIN, as its Home correspondent (1938). UNDO's attitude toward the PETLURIANS was at first hostile but gradually, however, the two factions came closer, especially when in the late 'thirties Polish suppression of Ukrainian nationalism flared up again.

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UNDO, the Petlurians and the Germans.

The rise of Fascism and Nazism in Europe had its effects on the LEWICKIJ--PROKOPOVICH-UNDO circles. Gradually they began to see in the Hitler government a possible sponsor of Ukrainian independence. A rapprochement took place between the PETLURIANS and the Galician (Western) Ukrainians (who had been sold out by PETLURA in 1919) at a conference in Lwow, in 1934. The Galicians (represented by Dmitro LEWICKIJ, Vasil MUDRYJ, Ossip NAZARUK, Mrs. RUDNICKA, et al.) made their peace with the PETLURIANS (represented by Prof. MACIEVICH, I. MAZEPA and GRIGORIYW), both groups meeting on an anti-Soviet platform.

As the war drew closer, the PETLURIANS extended their efforts towards a unification of the Ukrainian nationalist movement and toward closer cooperation with other anti-Soviet separatist movements. In the spring of 1937, the Petlurian Maxim SLAVINSKI, under the auspices of THE COMMITTEE OF FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES OF THE CAUCASUS, held a conference in Paris which was attended by KERENSKI, Prof. A. SHULGIN, and the Georgian separatist, TSCHENKELI. In June 1938, during the Czechoslovakian crisis, the PROMETHEUS association held a conference in Warsaw. Ukrainians as well as separatist representatives of Soviet Azerbadjian, Georgia, Crimea, Caucasus, Turkestan, etc., participated, and stated their anti-Soviet views. In October 1938, when the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia began, the PETLURIANS --as well as the SKOROPADSKI and OUN followers--apparently believed that it would be possible for them to gain the immediate independence of the Carpatho-Ukraine (then federated with Czechoslovakia), and all three groups sent representatives to the little border town of Chust to await further developments. However, the Hungarian army occupied the Carpatho-Ukraine (March 1939) and Hungary was awarded this region by Hitler and Mussolini at the Conference of Vienna (1940).

In September 1939, the LEWICKIJ--PROKOPOVICH government advocated the creation of a UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE to unite all Ukrainian emigrant groups. Actually, this plan does not appear to have materialized. President of the proposed committee was Alexander SHULGIN; General Alexander UDOVICZENKO was to be its vice-president.

LEWICKIJ's plan for the unification of the Ukrainian national factions came close to realization in 1944-45, when, under German sponsorship, Gen. Pavel SHANDRUK, a friend of LEWICKIJ, undertook the creation of a UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, and of a UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL (see below). After

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the collapse of Germany, the LEWICKI (PETLURA) faction and the UNDO partisans seem again to have coordinated their efforts.

Probably connected with the PETLURIANS and UNDO in Poland during the German occupation was the KUBIOWICZ GROUP. In the winter of 1939-40, in Cracow, the Germans permitted the organization of a UKRAINIAN SELF-HELP ORGANIZATION under the direction of Prof. KUBIOWICZ, ZILINSKI, and Dr. PELENSKI. This organization published a Ukrainian newspaper, Krakovski Visti, and is said to have been a separatist propaganda center, directing its efforts toward the Eastern Ukraine.

Closely connected with the PETLURIANS and the UNDO circles in the Gouvernement General in Poland, was PETLURA's nephew, SKRYPNIK, a politician who, during the war, was consecrated Bishop of the Ukrainian (Autocephalous) Church, and took the name of MSTYSLAW.*

MSTYSLAW assumed leadership in Ukrainian church matters during the time of the German occupation. On the one hand, he posed as an ardent Ukrainian nationalist and, on the other, rendered valuable services to the German SD. After the German collapse, MSTYSLAW continued his activities in the U.S. Zone of Germany. He is now considered as one of the most energetic Ukrainian leaders.

4. REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS AND OTHER GROUPINGS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

In 1922 and 1923, Ukrainian refugees and soldiers of the Galician and PETLURA armies settled in Czechoslovakia. The Prague government supported them, and founded for them a Ukrainian University in Prague and an Academy of Economic Sciences in Podedbrad. In 1921, a central UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE (Ukrainski Hromadski Komitet) was organized in Prague. At the head of this committee were the separatist Revolutionary Socialists Mikita SHAPOVAL, GRIGORIYU, MANDRYKA. Soon the leaders of the emigration fell out among themselves, and the Committee was dissolved in 1925. In 1928 three new organizations were formed which reflected the various loyalties of the emigrants, i.e.

a. UKRAINIAN UNION in Czechoslovakia (Ukrainskoe obiedannia), of PETLURIAN leanings.

*For the development of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church in the Gouvernement General, its relations with the Germans, and Matyslaw's activities, see Appendix A.

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b. UKRAINIAN SOCIETY (Ukrainska Hromada), a front organization of OUN (see below).

c. UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE, chiefly a charitable organization.

The dean of the Ukrainian University, Prof. Dmytrov ANTONOV, and Professors Stepan SMAL-STOCKI, M. SLAVINSKY, MATIUSHENKO, K. MACIEVICH and JAKOVLIV were followers of PETLURA. Prof. (Dmytro) DOROSHENKO, who taught Ukrainian History, was a SKOROPADSKI monarchist and kept in close touch with the Hetman organization in Berlin. President V. PROKOPOVICH (LEWICKI Government) also had a chair.

In Prague, the headquarters of the UKRAINIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS (MAZEPA, FEDENKO, KOZLOVSKI) and of the REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS (Mikita SHAPOVAL, GRIGORIYV) were also established. The latter were in opposition to the LEWICKI government until ca. 1935. After SHAPOVAL died (1932) and after GRIGORIYV emigrated to the United States (1938), the REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS lost much of their importance, and the influence of the HETMANCI and OUN grew.

In Czechoslovakia (Bratislava) also settled Gen. OMELIANOWICH-PAWLENKO, last commander of the PETLURIAN army, who entertained the idea of creating a Ukrainian Cossack State extending over Europe and Asia.

Under German rule, the Ukrainian emigrants in Czechoslovakia (Protectorate) were controlled by Prof. Hans Joachim BEYER, the director of the Reinhard Heydrich Foundation (RSHA?). Prof. (Stepan?) SMAL-STOCKI, the former director of the Ukrainian Institute in Warsaw and a member of the PROMETHEUS LEAGUE, was connected with Amt. III, RSHA. Further details are lacking.

5. UWG AND OUN: THE ACTIVISTS

After World War I the Ukrainian nationalists found their aspirations thwarted. The SKOROPADSKI element who had hoped to establish itself with German help, stayed in Germany. PETLURA's followers, exiled from the Eastern Ukraine, led a shadowy existence in Poland. The PETRUSHEVICH faction had also been exiled to Germany. The remnants of the PETLURIAN and PETRUSHEVICH armies were interned in Polish and Czechoslovakian camps. Smaller groups existed in Czechoslovakia and France. Soviet Russia controlled the Eastern Ukraine, Poland controlled the

Western Ukraine. The Carpatho-Ukraine had voted itself into Czechoslovakia, and Rumania controlled the Ukrainians in the Bukovina.

During the period between the two wars, however, a new group of Ukrainian activists sprang up in Germany.

a. UWO

In the twenties when the defeated German Reichswehr carried on its reorganization clandestinely, and when Fascism and Nazism began to form their cadres, two ex-officers of the Austrian army, Col. Eugene KONOVALEC and Col. Andrew MELNYK, organized a secret military society, UWO (UKRAINIAN MILITARY ORGANIZATION--Ukrajinska Wijskowa Organizacja). Both men had been connected with the Galician (Western Ukraine) nationalists of the (anti-Polish) PETRUSHEVICH circle, and had also assisted PETLURA in his campaign against SKOROPADSKI. They now stripped themselves of their previous loyalties, and appear to have found support in Reichswehr circles for their anti-Polish course. In the middle twenties, the head of the German Army, General Kurt von Schleicher, created a Ukrainian office, headed by Major JAROSZ (al. Ryszard JARRY, Ryko YARI, Ricko JARRY), which was to prepare all plans for the future conquest of the Ukraine and to cooperate actively with all Ukrainian nationalistic, anti-Russian and/or anti-Polish movements. After the non-aggression pact between Germany and Poland was signed in 1933-34, JAROSZ and his office moved temporarily to Switzerland, but shortly returned to Berlin. Major JAROSZ, who is said to have secretly directed the activities of the Galician nationalists even during the Carpatho-Ukrainian crisis in 1939 (see below), aided KONOVALEC and MELNYK with arms and money when they founded UWO.

b. OUN

In 1927 the clandestine UWO was absorbed by another semi-clandestine Ukrainian organization, called OUN--ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS. OUN was founded and in the beginning headed by Col. Eugene KONOVALEC, and UWO became the clandestine military arm of OUN.

OUN recruited its members among the younger and more radical Ukrainian elements in Galicia (Poland) who were dissatisfied with the pro-Polish PETLURA, LEWICKIJ and UNDO factions, and among the exiled anti-Polish, anti-Soviet personnel of the Galician and PETLURIAN armies. The ideology of OUN was totalitarian, ultra-nationalistic, anti-Polish and anti-Soviet.

At the top was the leader, "Providnik" KONOVALEC, who was assisted by a council, "Provid". OUN Headquarters appear to have been located in Berlin. The organization supported two publications the Surma and the Rosbudova Natzi ("Birth of a Nation"), and was approved by Rome and Berlin. At the reception of a delegation of the OUN, Mussolini presented them with a yellow and blue flag (national Ukrainian colors).

The organization included Administrative, Executive, and Military or Warrior Branches, with the latter including an Espionage or Secret Service Branch, a Propaganda Branch, and a Junak (Youth) Branch. OUN also worked through such front organizations as the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL UNION, Berlin; the UKRAINIAN STUDENTS' GROUP in Warsaw; the OSNOWA or the Students' Society of the Polytechnicum in Lwow; PLASTA (Boy Scouts) and UKRAINSKA HROMADA in Czechoslovakia, etc., which recruited members and carried out OUN propaganda increasingly coinciding with Nazi policies. In Europe, OUN appears to have been subdivided into geographical areas, as, for instance, Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc. Close connections existed also between the European OUN and its counterparts in the United States, Canada, and Latin America (see below, Appendix D).

c. OUN Activities in Poland (until ca. 1934)

The terroristic activities of the military branch of OUN in Poland reveal the organization's violently anti-Polish and anti-Soviet character. The fact that the Reichswehr man, Major JAROSZ (al. Ryszard JAHRY, etc.), is reported as chief of OUN's Military Branch is highly significant. It is possible that OUN, from its very beginnings on, was an instrument of German pressure policy in Poland, if not an extension of the German I.S.

Chief of OUN and its military branch in Poland was Stefan BANDERA (born in 1908?). With OUN from the start, BANDERA was originally its chief of propaganda, but from 1932 on was assistant chief of OUN. At his disposal in Poland was a considerable network of "warrior" units. Some of the OUN centers were located in Danzig and Drohobycz, Lwow, Stanislaw, Brzezany, (Tarnopol area) Truskawiec, Zoliew, Tustanow, Smykow, Rozwadon, etc.

Reported activities began in the "pacification" period; they were directed chiefly against the Polish population, and ranged from terroristic acts (such as assaults on post-offices, bomb-throwing at Polish exhibitions, murder of policemen) to

political assassinations, such as the murder of Congressman HOLOWKO, and of Minister PIETRACKI (1934). Anti-Soviet activities were also reported, such as public demonstrations and the murder of Soviet Consul MAILOFF (Lwow, 1933)

The PIETRACKI murder led to the arrest of Stefan BANDERA and Nicholas LEBID who were tried by a court in Warsaw (1935) for complicity to the crime. They were sentenced and imprisoned in a jail near Brest-Litovsk. The murderer, Gregory MACIEJKO, escaped, with the help of the OUN, to Czechoslovakia, and went to Buenos Aires where, in 1941, the German Press Attache ZINSSER --allegedly OUN chief for Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay--was reported to have promised him one million marks for murdering President Roosevelt. In April 1941, MACIEJKO arrived in the United States with a Lithuanian passport.

BANDERA and LEBID were freed by the Germans in the course of the annexation of Poland (1939).

Little is known about the relations of OUN in Poland with other Ukrainian groups, such as UNDO or the LEWICZKIJ "government". Andre LEWICZKIJ's son, however, Mikolay (Roman?) LEWICZKIJ is reported to have been a friend of BANDERA and to have acted as his liaison man.

d. The Murder of Konovaliec; OUN under Col. Melnyk

In May 1938, Col. Eugene KONOVALEC, OUN chief, was assassinated in Rotterdam. The circumstances of the murder have not yet been clarified. In OUN circles the theory is held that KONOVALEC was murdered by a Soviet agent. According to another school, Major JAROSZ (Ryszard JARRY) arranged the murder in order to liquidate KONOVALEC who might have become unmanageable in case of the liberation of the Ukraine by the Germans. In the light of later developments, this theory is not implausible.

Col. Eugene KONOVALEC was succeeded by Col. Andrew MELNYK whose background and philosophy were similar to his predecessor's. He openly received the protection of the Reich, and the Vienna radio station RAVAG broadcast several of his addresses to the Ukrainian people. Particularly active in the organization at that time were JAROSZ (Ryszard JARRY), Col. Roman SUSKO, Omelian SEMYK-GRIBIVSKI, and Col. OMELTSCHENKO in Berlin; Mykola GALAGAN in Prague; Mykola SCIBORSKI (editor of the OUN paper Ukrainski Slovo) in Paris; E. ONATESKI in Rome; Michael MUSHINSKI in Madrid; K. VOLYNSKI in Geneva; Eugen LIACHOVICH in London; Gen. KURMANOVICH in Vienna; Vassil VOITANIVSKI, KOVIK and others. Dmytro DONTZOV of the LEAGUE FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE (1914) was now considered the chief OUN theoretician.

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When Col. BYELNYK became leader of OUN, the organization was well-established and drew moral and financial support from its overseas counterparts.* OUN's headquarters were illegally maintained in the Western Ukraine, but the leading publications were printed in Germany and Italy. In Galicia (Western Ukraine) and in the Bukovina (Romania), OUN secretly supported the papers Ukrainski Visti (Ukrainian News), Novi Chas (New Times), and Narodna Sprava (National Cause). In Paris it backed the Ukrainski Slovo (Ukrainian Word), in the United States the Svoboda (Liberty) and Novi Shliuk (New Road), etc. The extent to which OUN, at this point, was under direct Nazi control cannot be assessed exactly. However, from the Czechoslovakian crisis on, OUN collaborated openly with the German authorities.

e. OUN-German relations since 1939

The general pace and extent of OUN's collaboration with the Germans were determined exclusively by the requirements of German policy which varied according to the state of military affairs. Unofficial promises notwithstanding, it does not appear that official high-level German plans for the Ukrainian nationalists at any time provided for the creation of a unified and autonomous Ukraine. This policy is clearly illustrated by the following facts:

- (1) The Carpatho-Ukraine was awarded to Hungary.
- (2) Eastern Galicia was handed over to Soviet Russia in 1939.
- (3) The Eastern and Western Ukraine were not united, but were kept within the Reichskommissariat Ukraine and the Gouvernement-General respectively.
- (4) BANDERA's attempt to proclaim an Independent Ukraine State (see below) ended with his arrest.

This policy combined with German ruthlessness in the occupied territories, injected a sour note in the collaborative effort. However, German supremacy was generally recognized, even in the later stages of the war, and the relatively unimportant role to which they were assigned was accepted by the Ukrainian nationalists. An exception of sorts will be found in the UKRAINIAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT (UPA) which developed in the Western Ukraine.

*For OUN organizations abroad see Appendix D.

(1) The Carpatho Ukrainian affair (1938-1939).

At the time of the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, the hopes of OUN--as well as of the other Ukrainian nationalist organizations--rose high. Rumors were that the Germans intended to make the Carpatho-Ukraine a base for future actions against the USSR, and the Ukrainian nationalists believed that the "independence" of the Carpatho-Ukraine would be declared. OUN representatives settled in the bordertown of Chust, and in anticipation of future developments, organized a military formation--KARPATSKA SITCH--a parade of which was held under Gen. KURMANOVICH. OUN had one of its members--REVAY--in the government of the Carpatho-Ukraine, ready to take over, and Major JARRY (RICKO YARRY) is said to have maintained liaison with the Germans. MYSHULIN, Liaison with United States sympathizers was maintained by MITCHUGA, editor of Svoboda, American OUN paper. In spite of considerable propaganda, the project came to naught. The KARPATSKA SITCH first fought Czech troops, and then had to yield to the invading Hungarian army. With the award of the Carpatho-Ukraine to Hungary the plans of the Ukrainian nationalists fell through, and the units of the KARPATSKA SITCH, which were originally staffed by OUN members, were apparently transferred to Ukrainian SS formations.

(2) The Bandera-Melnyk Split (1941); German Counter-measures.

OUN was reported by a high German source to have rendered valuable services during the campaign against Poland and in the war against the USSR. The exact nature and extent of these "services" cannot be assessed at present, but it is safe to assume that OUN units were used in the local administrative and police forces in the Gouvernement General and in the Eastern Ukraine. Gen. KURMANOVICH and Gen. OMELIANOVICH-PAWLENKO are mentioned in this respect.

Stefan BANDERA, one-time OUN chief for Poland, was reportedly freed by the Germans from a Polish prison after the outbreak of the war against Poland. He contacted the Abwehr in Cracow, and appears to have enjoyed their support.

Differences arose between BANDERA on the one hand, and Col. MELNYK and two Provid members, Jaroslav BARANOVSKY and SENYK, on the other. The issue is rather obscure. At present, sources close to BANDERA claim that BANDERA represented a faction which favored a more "democratic" and anti-German orientation in opposition to MELNYK's fascist line. With regard to BANDERA's background and Abwehr affiliation, this theory seems improbable.

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MELNYK is said to have expelled BANDERA from OUN, and armed clashes between the two factions occurred.

After the outbreak of the Russo-German war, the BANDERA group established, with the consent of the Abwehr, Ukrainian independence. On June 30, 1941, in German-occupied Lwow (Western Ukraine), BANDERA, STETSKO and a group of followers seized the radio station and proclaimed a sovereign Ukrainian state. A provisional coalition government, including the Ukrainian opposition in Poland, was formed. The Metropolitan of Lwow, Count SCHEPTYTSKY, was elected honorary president. (Kost) Dmytro LEWICKI J. (UNDO) was elected president of the National Council. Similar incidents seem to have occurred in Kiev (Eastern Ukraine).

BANDERA, however, somewhat overplayed his hand. When his forces annihilated a unit of rival nationalists in the vicinity of Zhitomir, he was arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei, and placed in protective custody in Berlin. According to some reports, he then was taken by an "honorary guard"--perhaps an acknowledgement of rendered services--to the concentration camp Klein Sachsenhausen, where he was joined by about 200 of his followers. He was released in 1943 (See below). Lately, sources close to BANDERA try to interpret the Lwow incident as an illustration of BANDERA's courage in the face of the Germans. This theory has little foundation. It is, however, possible that BANDERA's "revolt" in 1941 would have ended in failure anyway, as it had only Abwehr and no Parteikanzlei support.

Col. MELNYK, surprisingly, was also arrested ("Ehrenhaft") shortly afterwards, and also brought to the Sachsenhausen camp, in order to prove--as a high German source puts it--that the Germans did not prefer one group to the other.

At about the same time another Ukrainian leader, Taras BULBA, was also arrested by the Germans. Taras BULBA (code name for BOROVEZ) was the leader of an apparently independent group of Ukrainian nationalist insurgents in the Western Ukraine (Wolhyinia). He must be considered as primarily anti-Polish and anti-Soviet. In 1941 he was brought by the SS to Berlin in order to arrange for his collaboration. In Berlin, however, he was arrested and kept in jail for one and a half years.

Politically, Taras BULBA was a follower of Andre LEWICKI J, the leader of the 1920 PETLURA government in Poland.

For other German agencies concerned with Ostpolitik and control of Ukrainians see Appendix B.

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BULBA was, prior to his arrest, an ardent enemy of BANDERA, and was engaged in open warfare against the BANDERA group. Taras BULBA's men are said to have killed BANDERA's wife.

In 1941, still another Ukrainian nationalist, Alexander SEVRYUK, disappeared, somewhat mysteriously, from the political scene. SEVRYUK, originally a REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST of the PETLURA government, had for a time become pro-Soviet. Finally, he convinced himself that Ukrainian independence could only be achieved under German auspices. He is said to have been Rosenberg's personal adviser, and to have been closely associated with Major JAROSZ. SEVRYUK was reported killed in a train wreck on the Warsaw-Berlin line (December 1941). The body, however, was not found.

It may perhaps be assumed from these instances that it was German policy to liquidate or neutralize the more unruly elements among the Ukrainian nationalists in order to keep the movement in line.

While the Gestapo, then, suppressed the activities of the BANDERA faction, another OUN member, Col. Roman SUSHKO, functioned as head of the RSHA (Amt IV)-controlled Ukrainian Vertrauensstelle (Confidence Bureau) in Berlin.* Through this office, Amt IV maintained control over the Ukrainian nationalist element in Germany and the occupied territories. Col. SUSHKO is particularly interesting, as he seems to have been the liaison man of the German OUN with its U.S. counterpart, ODWU, before World War II. SUSHKO, incidentally, is said to have been killed by a member of a rival (BANDERA?) faction.

(3) Effects of the Split; Ukrainian Resistance.

The BANDERA-MELNYK split brought about the development of an anti-German Ukrainian resistance movement in the Western Ukraine under the leadership of the BANDERA element. There are good reasons to believe that, in its core, this resistance was nothing else but the clandestine military machine of OUN-Poland. The radius of reported resistance activities coincides to a great extent with previously established OUN organizations; i.e., the Lwow-Stanislaw-Tarnopol-Rovno-Chelm area. The "Junak" (Youth) section of OUN is also reported as a section of the resistance movement. The violently anti-Polish and anti-Soviet attitude of the resistance further reveals the identity of its leadership with OUN circles.

*See Appendix B.

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While it is true that the resistance (i.e., the disappointed BANDERA element) operated to a certain degree against the Germans, its main activities appear to have been directed against the Red Army, Red Army Partisans, and the Polish Partisans. Even the often-quoted German source, Mende, acknowledges this fact. Several reports set the date for the beginning of organized resistance for the first half of 1943, the year of the great Russian counter-offensives. Prior to that date, the record of the Ukrainian resistance is, at present, somewhat obscure.

According to one report, the Ukrainian (OUN) nationalists worked for the Germans as stay-behind agents in Lwow when the latter withdrew behind the San according to the Soviet-German agreement. Relations deteriorated after the Lwow incident (1941) when the Gestapo attempted to disband the Ukrainian BANDERA gangs. The issue, then, was not so much "democracy" versus "totalitarianism", but the right of the Ukrainian nationalists to create independent armed units. When the Germans, in the latter part of the war, were less reluctant to grant this request, they found renewed willingness to collaborate.

(a) UNS

Up to the beginning of 1944, the Ukrainian resistance movement apparently held the name of UNS (UKRAINIAN NATIONAL SELF-DEFENCE), with its center of activity located in the Western Ukraine, i.e., in the Volhynia-Pripet area, including Brod and Zhitomir. According to some reports the headquarters were located in a forest 60 km. northeast of the city of Vladymir-Volynski, at a place called "Sitch". UNS is reported to have had two military training centers: one in the Volhynia-Pripet area, and one in the Carpathian area. The curricula of these schools included, among other subjects, Ukrainian history, nationalist ideology, and "Ukrainian" geography. Officer aspirants were selected from the roster of the "Junak", the old Youth section of OUN.

The structure of UNS was strictly military. According to unconfirmed reports, the area of Volhynia, for instance, was divided into five or six military districts. Each district was assigned to a "Sotnia" (company--about 300 men). A detachment of about 200 men was occupied with field intelligence. The numerical strength of UNS is hard to assess. It is said that on account of the shortage of arms and communications, only about 10,000 men were recruited.

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Liaison with the civil population was maintained through special UNS delegates in the towns and villages who transmitted the orders of the UNS to the mayor, as well as requests for food, supplies, transportation, etc. In case of non-compliance, retaliation took place.

The activities of UNS are described in general by an unconfirmed report as sabotage of railroads and bridges, attacks on German supply lines, raids on German-occupied towns, attacks on the Polish population, and attacks on "leftist" organizations, and on Soviet paratroopers. Specifically it is claimed that UNS fought the Russian Partisans under Gen. KOLPAK in the Carpathian area.

(b) UNAKOR

In order to take the wind out of the sails of UNS, the Germans (according to unconfirmed reports) created a military counter-organization UNAKOR (ACTIVE ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN COSSACKS). This organization seems to have attracted a considerable number of young nationalist Ukrainians who hoped the Germans would sponsor their cause. The Headquarters of this organization were located in Gorokov, in the vicinity of UNS headquarters. Branches existed in the larger cities of the Western Ukraine.

The commander-in-chief of UNAKOR was Col. CHALIGA-MARKOWSKY; chief of the administration was Col. OSSADCHY; chief intelligence officer was Col. SYTNIK.

In March 1944, UNAKOR moved before the invading Russian troops to Vladimir-Volynski. At the same time, the Germans who began to evacuate the Western Ukraine apparently concluded a truce with UNS. In the course of these negotiations UNAKOR is said to have joined UNS, and Col. OSSADCHY of the UNAKOR, allegedly, became the commander-in-chief of the combined military organizations.

(c) UPA

At the beginning of 1944, UNS took the name of UPA (UKRAINIAN RESISTANCE ARMY), and from then on became an unequivocally anti-Soviet, anti-Communist, anti-Polish resistance movement. The cover name of its leader is Taras CUPRINKA. His identity with Col. OSSADCHY, however, has not been established.

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UPA activities were centered in the following areas:

- i. Lwow-Stanislav
(Raids on staffs and forces of Red Army; attacks on supply lines; attacks on Poles)
- ii. Tarnopol-Pröskenow
(Blocking of road traffic; raids against Russian army and air forces)
- iii. Rovno-Kovel-Chelm
(Attacks on rail supply lines out of Kovel; attacks on road traffic in South Rovno area)

Reports on the strength of UPA vary considerably. UPA sources claim 100,000-200,000. According to German sources UPA had only about 40,000 men.

f. Renewed Collaboration since 1943-44.

With the German reverses in the East, and the re-occupation of large parts of the Eastern Ukraine by the Red Army (1943-44), the German attitude toward the Ukrainian nationalists changed, the effort being made to secure the collaboration of all Ukrainian nationalist factions. BANDERA and his followers, Taras BULBA, and Col. MELNYK were released and negotiations were resumed, with firmer promises of Ukrainian independence being made. According to Mende, liaison with the "partisan groups" (UPA?) was established and, possibly, arms were furnished them.

Negotiations with the newly released leaders had apparently two objectives: to establish closer military cooperation and to unify Ukrainian nationalist elements under German leadership.

BANDERA, MELNYK and BULBA cooperated, as did the other nationalist groups. Col. MELNYK was first appointed to lead the negotiations with the Germans. MELNYK, however, resigned, and Col. SHANDRUK (OUN?) became the representative of all Ukrainian nationalist groups. SHANDRUK had previously served in the Polish army, and enjoyed the confidence of Andre LEWICKI, the aged president of the (1920) PETLURA government, who had survived in the Gouvernement General. SHANDRUK's adviser and intermediary with the German agencies was a Georgian, Michael KEDIA, who played a prominent role on the German-sponsored Caucasian Vor-

(1) Ukrainian National Committee

Col. SHANDRUK succeeded in creating an UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE as late as March 1945. He himself was chairman of the committee, as well as chief of the military section and maintained liaison with the 14th SS (1st Ukrainian) Galizien Division which had been created by the Ukrainian Leitstelle of the SS Hauptamt (see Appendix B). Prof. KUBIOWICZ represented the Ukrainians from the Western Ukraine, and became 1st vice-president--he was also in charge of the political department.

SEMENENKO, representing the nationalists from the Eastern Ukraine and the Ukrainian Ostarbeiter, was appointed 2nd vice-president. MILANITCH, manager of a sugar company, became chief of the financial section. KUSHNIR was made chief of the "Kultur" section. Prof. MIRTCHUK, member of SKOROPADSKI's Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin, headed the scientific branch. Col. DATZKO, upon request of the SS Standarte "Kurt Egger" became propaganda chief. A representative of Bishop MSTYSLAW headed the department for ecclesiastical affairs.

(2) Ukrainian National Council (Rada); ABN

Besides the National Committee, a UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL was created. Its members were Col. MELNYK, President Andre LEWICKIJ, and, according to Mende, a member of the Partisan Movement (UPA?), a fact which again would disprove claims that the Ukrainian resistance was anti-German. BANDERA and BULBA recognized the authority of the Committee and the Council. Both expressed their desire to resume their partisan activities against the Soviets. Both, apparently also established liaison with Caucasian anti-Soviet elements. It is claimed that through BANDERA and BULBA secret intelligence operations reaching into the Caucasus regions were to be organized, as well as supplies for the Caucasian resistance movement. In this connection, it should be mentioned that in the fall of 1944 (?), a probably German-sponsored CONGRESS OF INSURGENTS took place in Zhitomir (UPA-controlled area) which was attended by representatives of Soviet-suppressed national minorities; Ukrainian and Caucasian participation is indicated. It is possible that this Congress is connected (if not identical) with the ANTI-BOLSHEVIST BLOC OF NATIONS, composed of Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Czechoslovaks, Ukrainians, White Russians, Georgians and Armenians. The ABN is said to have been created under German auspices at the CONFERENCE OF SOVIET-CONQUERED PEOPLES OF EUROPE AND ASIA, which took place in the Ukraine (Tarnopol area) in November 1943. Some reports even mention BANDERA as the leader of the ABN.

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In April 1946, probably in the U.S. Zone of Germany, an ANTI-BOLSHEVIST PEOPLE'S BLOC (ABP) was created. In its first communication, ABP declared that it was based on the decisions of the 1943 CONFERENCE OF SOVIET-CONQUERED PEOPLES. The connection of ABP with ABN, and the predominance of the BANDERA-OUN element in ABP seems established.

(3) UHWR: Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation

In (July?) 1944, partisan circles in the Western Ukraine also created an overall, super-factional organization of Ukrainian nationalists, i.e., the UKRAINIAN SUPREME COUNCIL OF LIBERATION (UHWR). The relation of UHWR to SHANDRUK's organization is not clear. With regard to the date of the creation of UHWR, and the then existing favorable attitude of the Germans, possible German control or liaison should not be excluded. Mende, for example, mentions the existence of UHWR in connection with UPA. According to unconfirmed reports, UHWR was created as a Provisional National Assembly composed of all different party elements, including Soviet Ukrainians (sic). UHWR has a President (in the Ukraine) and two vice-presidents (in Western Europe).

UHWR controls an "Executive Organ" (General Secretariat) which is thought of as a "government" and which is, allegedly, composed of

- (a) A Secretariat of Internal Affairs, located in (Western) Ukraine.
- (b) A Secretariat of National Defense, located in (Western) Ukraine.
- (c) A Secretariat of Finance, located in (Western) Ukraine.
- (d) A Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, at present in Rome.

Nicholas LEBID is its Secretary General; Alexis SOKIL is permanent UHWR delegate in Rome. LEBID is an OUN member. He was involved in the murder of the Polish Minister PIETRACKI, and was sentenced by a Warsaw Court (1935) together with BANDERA. The Germans freed him, as they freed BANDERA, from a Polish prison in 1939.

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UPA is said to have been put under the control of UHWR and its General Secretariat. BANDERA, who had been released by the Germans and who had, allegedly, returned to the Western Ukraine, recognized the authority of UHWR. His faction is said to be the strongest one within UHWR. If true, this fact would account for the continued anti-Soviet and anti-Warsaw attitude of UHWR.

Relations to the other Ukrainian parties and factions outside of the Western Ukraine are not satisfactory. Only the UKRAINIAN RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY under the leadership of Dr. (Ivan?) MAKUCH (Austria) is mentioned as being represented on UHWR. The UKRAINIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC WORKERS' PARTY (Germany) under the leadership of MAZEPA (former PETLURA Minister) may be connected with UHWR. But UHWR seems to be in conflict with the PETLURIANS, the UNDO, and possibly the HETMANCI (see below).

UHWR and UPA are reported to receive financial backing from sympathizing Ukrainians in the United States through church channels. Otherwise, UHWR and UPA appear to employ the same methods of forced taxation and food levies as the UNS.

UHWR-UPA claims credit for the raids into Eastern Slovakia (October 1945-May 1946). The BANDEROVCI (followers of BANDERA), as the raiders were commonly called, entered Slovakia through the Dukla Pass and penetrated about 7 km. west of Kosice. According to UPA sources, the raids were mainly designed as "propaganda raids", i.e., to distribute leaflets, to show the strength of the UPA, and to explain the reason for its struggle. Reports from Czechoslovakia, however, claim that the BANDEROVCI concentrated their activities on Jews and Communists, and were responsible for the death of 14 Communists and 5 Jews in Meczila-borce. With regard to the well-known anti-Communist and anti-Semitic attitudes of a large segment of the Slovak people, the above-mentioned terrorist activities may, to a certain extent, also be termed propagandistic. Mainly, however, the raids were designed to establish contact with the HLINKA element.

The strength of the BANDEROVCI raiders was put at about 6,000. According to the official Czech News Agency (CTK), the BANDEROVCI in Eastern Slovakia were "liquidated" b (i.e., driven out) by government troops early in May 1946.

In April 1946, an American journalist reported from Poland, that BANDEROVCI bands were active in the Sanok area. Descending from the slopes of the Carpathian mountains, they burned several (Polish) villages, notably the town of Bukowsko (April 4, 1946), in protest against the Polish government's

III. CURRENT STATUS

1. UPA-UHWR

On June 30, 1946, the Warsaw radio station of the Polish Provisional Government Home Service reported UPA activity in the district of Hrubieszow, and claimed that UPA cooperates with the Polish anti-Warsaw underground. According to other sources, UPA protects the local Ukrainian population in Poland against forced repatriation into the USSR, and engages in fighting with the Polish Police and Army. As to its cooperation with the NSZ and AK, it should be noted that previous reports mentioned the Hrubieszow area as a center of Polish underground activities. Further, conferences were held between the Polish ANDERS Group and UHWR representatives at Bellagio (May 21, 1946), Rome (June 3-11, 1946), and Castelgandolfo in order to effect a rapprochement between the Ukrainians and Polish resistance movements and to conclude a close alliance in the struggle against the Soviets.

UHWR was represented by the OUN member and terrorist Nicholas LEBID, Secretary General of the Foreign Affairs Department, and by Alexis SOKIL, permanent delegate in Rome. Negotiations to coordinate the Intelligence Services of the 2nd Polish Army Corps and the Ukrainian IS took place. The agenda also included such matters as the delimitation of frontiers, anti-Ukrainian propaganda in the Polish press, the INTERMARUM CONFEDERATION (see above, PROMETHEUS MOVEMENT), and the formation of an anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. Political negotiations, however, were postponed pending study of reports and delimitation of Polish and Ukrainian zones.

It is significant that the UHWR, which can be traced back to the anti-Polish OUN, should now seek an alliance with the anti-Warsaw Poles. Both factions, of course, now have a common enemy in Soviet Russia and Communism. But the ANDERS Poles--although some cooperation has been stipulated between UPA and NSZ--seem reluctant to ally themselves too closely with the UHWR (OUN), motivated probably by an old prejudice.

In the U.S. Zone of Germany and/or Austria, a certain Dr. HINRIUCH claims to be chief of UHWR. He is connected with Jurko LOPATYNSKIJ, who is allegedly in charge of security (CE) matters. HINRIUCH was known as an OUN member of lesser importance, who probably was connected with the Ukrainian Institute at Podebrad, Czechoslovakia. If he actually holds the position he claims, the basic identity of UHWR with OUN is again indicated.

In France, UHWR is represented by Pawlo SZUMOWSKI, Paris,

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UHWB maintains for propaganda purposes the Ukrainian Press Service (Switzerland?).

In the homeland itself (Western Ukraine), UPA claims, at present, to have a strength of about 100,000 men. UPA's SMALL DEFENSE GROUPS which allegedly operate independently in villages and towns and UPA's UHWB police and administrative forces, are said to add up to another 200,000 men. These claims appear exaggerated.

According to unidentified resistance leaders, UPA operates now in the following areas:

- a. First (Western) Group, in the Sanok-Lisko area from the Dukla Pass to Przemyśl (see above). This group made the raids into Eastern Slovakia.
- b. Second Group, around Sambor, and east from the Dniestr up to Lwow.
- c. Third Group, from Turka through Dolina to Perehinsko.
- d. Fourth Group, around Kalusz and Stanislawow.
- e. Fifth Group, from Kolomeja up to the Rumanian border.
- f. Sixth Group, around Kamieniec-Podolski.
- g. Seventh Group, from the Pripet into Volhynia, especially around Sarny, Stolin, Kamien-Koszynski.
- h. Eighth Group, consisting of units of fifty men each sent back into the Eastern Ukraine. These smaller units are, allegedly, former Ukrainian Red Army soldiers who contacted UPA during the war and have returned to their villages. There are larger units operating in and around Vinnica and Zhitomir. The Vinnica group is in close contact with army and factory deserters in Kiev, and especially with the Cornaja-Kokoska band (Rumanian insurgents) which was composed in March 1946 of about 700 men.

UPA-UHWB representatives try to maintain a courier system between the homeland and Western Europe, but lack of facilities for such a chain apparently have produced great losses, and only a few people reach Germany and Italy. The last courier arrived in May 1946.

Stefan BANDERA, according to some reports, is with the UPA in the homeland; according to other reports he is still in Turkey. He is said to live in a village near Innsbruck, and to be, at present, nothing but a propagandistic symbol.

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With regard to the recently reported "purge", and the Soviet press campaign against the incidence of Ukrainian nationalism in the Soviet Ukraine, the recently reported Russian search for BANDERA may indicate the general Soviet concern about an upsurge of nationalist opposition.

2. ABN (ANTI-BOLSHEVIST BLOC OF NATIONS), sometimes referred to as ABP (ANTI-BOLSHEVIST BLOC OF PEOPLES).

This revival of the German-sponsored ANTI-BOLSHEVIST BLOC OF NATIONS (see above) was organized in Munich (April 1946) under UHWR auspices, and may, therefore, be regarded as another front organization for the OUN element.

The leader is General Chariton Potapovich POPOV, who during the war headed an anti-Soviet Cossack group in Prague, and was closely associated with both the Gestapo and the Ostministerium. Other leaders are said to reside in Mittenwald, Bavaria.

ABN invited the Armenian, General SHANAYAN DRO, to join. SHANAYAN, who once held a high administrative position with the Astro-Romana Oil Company in Rumania, is said to work for British Intelligence, and once was associated with General KUTIEPOV of RONS, the Organization of the White Russian Emigre Military Staff, which suffered heavily from Soviet infiltration.

ABN (ABP) apparently is mainly a Ukrainian affair. It does, however, include--unidentified--representatives of anti-Soviet groups from Poland, Byelo-Russia, Lithuania, Latvia, Armenia, Georgia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Turkey; there is also a French section.

ABN(ABP) advocates political and actual war against the USSR, and has published a bitterly anti-Russian pamphlet Pour la Liberte des Peuples. ABN's anti-Russian policy, as distinct from an anti-Soviet approach, is resented by some Ukrainians and other groups who feel that ABN plays into Soviet hands.

ABN (ABP) controls the following newspapers: Chas (Hour), Golos (Voice), Nedila (Week), Kalina (Snow Drop Bush), Ukrainskaia Letopis (Ukrainian Quarterly), and a church publication entitled Tserkovnoie Izdatelstvo.

Affiliated with ABN (ABP) are the following organizations:

a. THE CENTRAL REPRESENTATION OF UKRAINIAN EMIGRANTS in FÜRTH.

b. COUNCIL OF UKRAINIAN CULTURE in Fürth.

Connected with a and b is a PROVISIONAL UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE, which publishes a chauvinistic paper, and issues propaganda among Ukrainian DP's at Fürth, Nürnberg, and Bayreuth. Its leader is Gennady VOIKOV.

c. UNION OF UKRAINIAN WRITERS in Kornfeld.

d. CONGRESS OF THE UKRAINIAN EMIGRATION in (Camp?)
Ludwigsburg.

e. CONGRESS OF UKRAINIAN JOURNALISTS in Schweinfurt.

f. UNIONS OF UKRAINIAN SCHOOL DIRECTORS, STUDENTS AND
ARTISTS.

g. Ukrainian Academies (alias Scientific Institute,
Husbandry Institute) at Regensburg and Augsburg.

h. UNION OF UKRAINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS (alias
LEAGUE OF UKRAINIAN POLITICAL DEPORTEES) at Munich.

i. UKRAINIAN STUDENT ORGANIZATION, Munich, Fuenrichtstr.
53/II. This organization is also reported as sponsored directly
by UHWR, a fact which points towards the identity of ABN-UHWR-
OUN. The UKRAINIAN STUDENT ORGANIZATION was allegedly set up
to present a fly trap for RIS penetration.

ABN is expected to be liquidated by CIC with the consent of
UHWR. It remains to be seen whether the liquidation of ABN will
put an end to its activities. Most likely they will be resumed
under a different cover.

3. OUN (Germany).

Pending further investigations which would confirm the
hypothesis that the entire OUN element, with the possible exception
of the MELNYK faction, is affiliated with UHWR-UPA-ABN, the
following OUN factions are treated separately:

a. OUN-MELNYK FACTION

As of August 1945, Col. Andrew MELNYK was reported
to have been in or near Frankfurt a/M. OUN activities formerly
centralized in Prague and Vienna were transferred to Bavaria
before the fall of Germany. According to a January 1946 report,
their activities continue now at the Ukrainian Husbandry Institute

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in Regensburg and its branch at Erlangen, and also at the so-called UNRRA University for displaced persons in Munich. According to anti-MELNYK sources, MELNYK and his followers derive support from the UNITED UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE which is headed by the American Dr. Vladimir (Walter) HALAN (GALLAN). HALAN (GALLAN) is reported to have been pro-OUN and pro-Hitler before the war, and is now accused of favoring the MELNYK faction over the BANDERA faction. THE UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE supports several auxiliary organizations, such as the UKRAINIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR UKRAINIAN DISPLACED PERSONS IN ITALY, Passaggiata del Gianicolo No. 7, Rome. The Italian Committee is headed by Bishop Ivan BUCZKO, and is part of the main office of the Assistenza Pontificia Profughi Esteri, Sezione Emigrazione, Via Piave 24, Rome. The Committee aids Ukrainian DP's in Italy (see below).

b. OUN-BANDERA FACTION

As of October 1945, the BANDERA faction in Germany was reported operating in Fürth (Bavaria) where it published a mimeographed weekly called Chas (Time)--editor-in-chief was Roman OLIJNYK, the publisher, Roman ILNITSKY. The group also accepted, through a "Central Search Bureau", advertisements from persons trying to locate relatives and friends; this "Bureau", operated by a Ukrainian representative, was located at Marienstr. 4/1, in Fürth.

It is possible that Chas is identical with the ABN paper Chas (see above).

The organizations listed above in para. 2, a-f, were also reported as being affiliated with the OUN-BANDERA faction. Since the actual controls of these organizations are unknown, no definite conclusion can be drawn. It may be assumed, however, that the OUN-UKRA element is in control generally, with factional struggles occurring. The leader of the BANDERA faction in Germany is Sidor VASSILIEV.

4. HETMANCI-SKOROPADSKI FACTION (GERMANY)

Daniel (Danilo) SKOROPADSKI, the son of the late Hetman, returned to Germany (U.S. Zone) after the war, and is reportedly recognized as the leader of this faction, although he is said to keep aloof from politics at present. His reputation is said to be high because of the financial support which his Canadian sympathizers afford the Hetmanite emigres. Support comes from the UKRAINIAN CANADIAN COMMITTEE in Winnipeg which maintains a

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APPENDIX A

THE UKRAINIAN CHURCH AND ITS RELATION WITH THE GERMANS;
WSTYSLAW *

A. UKRAINIAN CHURCH ORGANIZATION

1. The Eastern (Soviet) Ukraine. In 1918 the Ukrainian Nationalists around PETLURA tried to form an independent (autocephalic) Ukrainian Church. When they did not succeed, a group of Ukrainian intellectuals left the Pravoslav (Russian Orthodox) Church and founded their own organization under Senior Priest LIPKOWSKY. None of the regular bishops would consecrate LIPKOWSKY, however, and eventually the sect had to have the new bishop consecrated by the community. For this they were called Samosviaty (self-consecrated). They found few followers, the majority of their priests being men ejected from the Orthodox Church. Their only support came from the Soviets, under their policy of favoring dissident groups, but even they soon saw that the extreme nationalistic sentiments of the new church were likely to be dangerous and liquidated it in 1930.

When the Ukraine was granted autonomy in 1922, Patriarch TIKHON legally granted autonomy to the Ukrainian Church, to become independent on the approval of a world sobor (this the Soviets never permitted). Meanwhile, the slow but unrelenting anti-religious pressure of the Soviets brought about the closing of most churches or their secularization into clubs, and the removal of the clergy. Only one church remained functioning in Kiev in 1941 when the Germans took the city.

2. The Western Ukraine. In the western province, the official church is the Greek Catholic or Uniate, which combines Orthodox ritual and Catholic dogma and recognizes the leadership of the Pope. This group was further distorted by an attempt to make Latin the church language by the priests of the Basilian Order. Eventually, a Basilian, SHEPTYTSKY, metropolitan of Lwow, broke with his own order and formed an orthodox group, the Studists. The Polish-Ukrainian Church received autonomy in 1924 under the leadership of DIONYSIUS of Warsaw.

After the occupation of the Ukraine and White Russian territories (formerly Polish), the Soviets used excessive taxation as a weapon against the church; otherwise, the clergy continued their activities unmolested. The Poczajow Lawra

*This summary is based on a MIS study.

(abbey) became the focus of religious activity under the leadership of Bishop PANKRATY, sent from Moscow by Metropolitan SERGEY. The bishops of Wolyn, however, were forced to recognize SERGEY as their superior.

Following the policy established by PANKHON in 1922, of an autonomous Ukrainian church, SERGEY appointed Archbishop NIKOLAI as exarch of Wolyn and White Ruthenia, with his seat at Luck. NIKOLAI spent most of his time in Moscow and left the administration of his territory to POLICARP, archbishop of Luck and Kowel. During his last inspection trip he came to Kiev, but his journey was interrupted by the war. NIKOLAI continued exarch of the Ukraine, or at least of the new Soviet territories; the last full exarch of the Ukraine and Metropolitan of Kiev was Constantin DIAKOV, who was executed in September 1939.

3. The Beginning of the German Occupation. When the Germans occupied the Ukraine, they found no bishops left in the eastern section, for they had all retreated with the Red Army. In the Polish Ukraine, however, the clergy remained in their parishes. In August 1941, the Western Ukrainian bishops held a council at Poczaajow Lawra, under the leadership of the senior bishop, Archbishop ALEXEY of Krzemieniec and Whitomir. They affirmed the autonomy of the Ukrainian Church, its dominion over the whole Ukraine, and the headship of Archbishop ALEXEY, who took the titles of metropolitan and exarch. According to the SD, the bishops of this church did not engage in any political activities, although they were accused by the Ukrainian Nationalists of being tools of Moscow; their attitude towards the German authorities was always correct, although not cooperative; they were strict followers of the canonic law. The strongest personality of the group was PANTILEIMON, Bishop of Lwow, former abbot of Poczaajow Lawra, and titular bishop of Kiev. He arrived in Kiev in September 1941.

a. The Rada. As a preliminary step to the union of all Ukrainians into a national church, a Rada (church council) was convened at Kiev. The majority of the members were followers of LIPKOWSKY, led by the politically active emigres and West Ukrainians returning with the Wehrmacht.

The situation facing the Rada was difficult. Most of the population objected to a mixture of religion and politics, and there was no nationalist movement in the Soviet Ukraine. The Rada was working for a definite political goal: the domination of a national church would enable them to throw over the whole Soviet Ukraine a net of political priests, giving them

an efficient and logical propaganda machine through which they could influence the masses to nationalism.

With this goal, the Rada decided to repeat LIPKOWSKY's experiment, and form a new autocephalic church. Their new group will henceforth be referred to as the Second Autocephalic Church, for clarity. The group had learned a great deal from LIPKOWSKY's failure.

b. The Second Autocephalic Church. At the beginning of 1942, the Rada induced Archbishops HILARION of Chelm and POLICARP of Luck to form a new autocephalic church. POLICARP was the only bishop of the Western Ukraine who had not recognized Metropolitan SERGEY of Moscow as his superior; he was also a former minister of the PETLURA government. HILARION, also a former PETLURA minister, had been active in Poland as professor of the Ukrainian language and literature, and had achieved some recognition in nationalist circles for his research in Ukrainian language and his Ukrainization of the religious services. He was consecrated bishop during the Polish domination. His nationalist attitude and his ambition to become metropolitan were equally well known. His superior, Metropolitan DIONYSIUS of Warsaw, promised him preferment but appointed POLICARP as administrator of the Autocephalic Orthodox Church in the liberated Ukraine. HILARION continued to influence the church through his agents, however, and maintained good relations with the Kiev intellectuals, especially the group around the "Home of Scientists".

Although POLICARP was unable to secure German permission to go to Kiev, he arranged for the consecration of two bishops for that territory. By having two regularly consecrated bishops in Kiev, he would have two men able to decide on the spot how many more bishops were needed and to consecrate them legally as they wished. Together with Archbishop ALEXANDER of Pinsk, a Russian well known for his friendly relations with the Poles, he consecrated two bishops in February 1942. NICANOR, a senior priest of the Orthodox Church who had been disciplined for immoral conduct, was made Bishop of Kiev, and IGOR, an ex-officer of the Ukrainian army, became Bishop of Uman; he was especially known for his nationalist tendencies. These men took up the work of the Rada, which had been dissolved.

IGOR and NICANOR proceeded in their turn to consecrate new bishops, who included the following:

POTIJ (TIMOTSHUK)
MANUEL (TARBOVSKY)

Titular Bishop of Chernigov
Titular Bishop of Belaya Tserkov

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MICHAEL (FEODOR CHOROSHY)	Titular Bishop of Yelizavetgrad
MSTYSLAW (SKRYPNIK)	Titular Bishop of Pereyaslav
SYLVESTER (GAJEVSKY)	Titular Bishop of Lubno
GRIGORY (OGIJCHUK)	Titular Bishop of Zhironi
VOLODIMIR (MALATCHI)	Titular Bishop of Cherkassi
PIATON (ARTJEMOK)	Titular Bishop of Hovne

A number of these bishops had no previous connections with the church, and most of them had not completed secondary school. Only two were really important. GAJEVSKY, former minister in the PETLURA government and leader of a circle of nationalist scientists who wished to form an Ukrainian Academy of Science, became bishop of Lubno under the name of SYLVESTER. The second was SKRYPNIK, PETLURA's nephew, an Ukrainian politician who was made bishop of Pereyaslav and curate of Kiev under the name of MSTYSLAW. He became the driving force of the new church.

Each parish was allowed its choice between the two churches. MSTYSLAW understood how to use this choice for the benefit of the Autocephalic Church; with the help of the local administration, he used strong-arm methods to chase away the incumbent priests and install his own men in their places. In addition, he traveled extensively in Eastern Ukraine in order to align all the local sects with the Autocephalic Church, still with the aid of local administrative pressure. His great achievement was persuading the Metropolitan of Kharkov, THEOPHIL (BUDOWSKY) to join the Autocephalists and merge his own group.

The final triumph was accomplished by MSTYSLAW and NICANOR, as delegates of the council of the Autocephalic Church, when they persuaded Metropolitan ALEXEY in October 1942 to sign an act for the union of the two churches. Although the Autocephalic bishops were aware that the German authorities would not ratify the agreement and that the autonomous bishops would fight it bitterly, they had succeeded in compromising ALEXEY, and by exploiting ALEXEY's signature to the fullest extent, they gave the impression to the masses that the union of the two churches had already taken place and that only one church--the Autocephalic--existed.

Early in 1943, an uprising in Wolyn resulted in the death of Metropolitan ALEXEY and fifteen other priests of the autonomous church. According to the SD, the disturbance was engineered by the group that supported the Autocephalic Church.

ALEXEY's death left two vacancies: Archbishop of Volyn and Polesie and Metropolitan and Exarch of the Ukraine. Leaving the Autonomous Church without a metropolitan while the Autocephalic Church had four, could only strengthen the position of the Autocephalic Church, since the ignorant peasants would be naturally influenced by so high a title as metropolitan although they actually opposed a mixture of religion and politics.

The four metropolitans of the Autocephalic Church were DIONYSIUS of Warsaw, POLICARP and ALEXANDER (created at the council of the Autocephalic Church in October 1942), and THEOPHIL (BUDOWSKY) of Kharkov. Naturally, the Autocephalic Church exploited to the full the metropolitan prestige. By the second half of 1943 they had gained the upper hand over the Autonomous Church. It is likely, however, that their facile religious control vanished as quickly as it arose, and that the German retreat and the withdrawal of the Autocephalic clergy left a congregation that returned to the Moscow patriarch without much difficulty.

One other attempt of a western church to take over the church in the Soviet Ukraine was made. In March, 1942, the metropolitan of Lwow, SHEPTYTSKI, of the Greek Catholic Church, a leader of the Ukrainian nationalist movement, proposed that the Autonomous Church, the Autocephalic Church, and the Greek Catholic Church unite into a National Ukrainian Church, with its head at Kiev and its supreme leader the Pope. To this end he published a number of proclamations in Ukrainian newspapers and tried to establish contact with the intellectual circles in Kiev. He also sent disguised priests to the Eastern Ukraine. Some Ukrainian nationalists favored this idea because they believed that such a church, backed by the Vatican, would pave the way for a national Ukrainian state. The principal persons active in the movement were two Greek Catholic priests, PROTZIUK and KLADOTSCHNY, and a woman, Dr. PRISNITZKAIA.

B. MSTYSLAW.

One of the most interesting characters of modern Ukrainian affairs, MSTYSLAW, Bishop of the Autocephalic Church in Kiev, continues to be active in Ukrainian nationalist circles. Using his ecclesiastical rank, he has tried to take up the leadership of the emigrant Ukrainian nationalist movement after the collapse of Germany. His career prior to his arrival in Kiev is best summed up in a letter from Kds, Lublin, Section Gestapo to Kds Kiev, translated as follows:

Lublin, 28 February 1943

The Commander of the SIPO and SD, for the district of Lublin
B.- No. IV B 1 (Gestapo) 630/43 & 134/43g

To the Commander of the SIPO and SD, Kiev, APO 35 120
Attention: SS Ostufaf, Dr. EHRLINGER

Subject: Stefan SKRYPNIK, born 10 April 1898, in Priluki, former
member of the Polish legislative assembly (Sejm).

Re.: Your telegram of 13 February 1943, No. 2342 - IV B - No.
1358/43

SKRYPNIK comes from an old Cossack family and is related to the
murdered Hetman PETLURA.

During the World War, SKRYPNIK served first in the Russian and
then from 1917-1921 in the Ukrainian army, in which he was the
adjutant of PETLURA. From 1921-1926 he was working for Ukrainian
cooperative societies and from 1926-1931 in the local autonomous
administration. In the year 1931 he was elected for the first
time to the Polish legislative assembly (Sejm), where he remained
a member until the outbreak of war.

He was known as the leader of the Ukrainians in Wolyn but was
considered a renegade and very severely attacked by UNDO, since
he cooperated with Polish governmental agencies, had close con-
nections with some Polish politicians, and advocated the coopera-
tion of Poles and Ukrainians. As a member of the Sejm he did
not belong to the Ukrainian Parliamentary club but to the govern-
ment camp BBWR (Polish Government Party). Since 1937, however,
he also opposed the Polish government and for that reason had
difficulties in the 1938 elections. The Polish LR in Rovno,
where SKRYPNIK was active as deputy, tried to prevent his
election by procuring him a passport and urgently recommending
him to leave the country. The former Prime Minister SKLADOWSKI,
however, used his influence in behalf of SKRYPNIK and ordered
his renomination as a candidate for the Sejm.

After the election in 1938 the Ukrainian group presented its
motion for autonomy. According to the Sejm and senate bylaws,
fifteen signatures were required for such motions. The Ukrainian
Club had only fourteen delegates and senators. SKRYPNIK gave
the fifteenth signature and thereby formally joined the
Ukrainian group. That, however, did not prevent him from

openly speaking for a united victory of the Poles and Ukrainians over Germany at the occasion of the session of the Sejm on 2 September 1939, at the time of the beginning of the war.

At the beginning of October 1939, SKRYPNIK came to the Gouvernement General where he was employed as a trustee in a leather factory. In the fall of 1940, he was given the job of Referent of the Ukrainian and Polish community affairs by the Kreishauptmann of Cholm on the recommendation of this office. He worked there until the beginning of the Russian campaign to the full satisfaction of the Kreishauptmann. After being engaged by the Wehrmacht, he became consultant to the division in Rovno and confidence man of Prof. KOCH in Lwow in June 1941. In Rovno, during the beginning of his activity, he was for a while the editor of the Ukrainian paper Wolhynien and was charged with the organization of an Ukrainian Vertrauensstelle (net of informers) for Wolyn by the Ministry of Occupied Eastern Territories. It should be further mentioned that SKRYPNIK had connections with Reichsamtssleiter LEIBBRANDT of that ministry, through DMYTRENKO. Because of his support of the demand for a Ukrainian autonomy, he had generally succeeded in gaining the confidence of local and other Ukrainians that escaped from the Soviets, in spite of his speech of September before the Sejm.

The Ukrainian leaders were of the opinion that SKRYPNIK had given up his former pro-Polish attitude. Among the Ukrainians he is known as a capable and skilled politician who can demand higher leading positions. Since he is a relative of the former Hetman PETLURA, he has connections to the former UNR (PETLURA government), knows LEWICKIJ, General UDOWICZENKO, PROKOPOWICH, SHULGIN, and others. During the Polish period SKRYPNIK was in close contact with the OUN. According to his own statements, he often provided a place of hiding for members of the OUN when they were pursued. During his last stay here he renewed all of his old connections and kept them up even after he went to Wolyn. To German officials SKRYPNIK always stressed his pro-German attitude and always elaborated on his conviction that the Ukrainian question could only be solved by the Reich.

During his stay in the Gouvernement General, SKRYPNIK at all times put himself at the disposal of this office and has contributed a lot of valuable intelligence material. He has especially furnished this office with information on the activities of the Greek Orthodox Church and also brought in material on the BANDERA group. During his stay in Wolyn, the local SD Referent of the Eins. Tr. Wolyn, SS Hartuf KILSCH, worked with SKRYPNIK, who got together a lot of important information for him. SKRYPNIK mainly furnished him with material on the BANDERA group

and indicated to him the place of hiding of several influential BANDERA men. For example, it became possible through SKRYPNIK's efforts to arrest the fanatical BANDERA partisan MOSTOWICZ in Rovno, the arrest of whom had been ordered by the Lvov office. Through MOSTOWICZ's arrest the Rovno group was extensively weakened. SKRYPNIK furthermore reported on the political activities of the Greek Orthodox Church during his stay in Rovno up to the time of his consecration as bishop.

Since it became impossible for us to get in touch with SKRYPNIK at frequent intervals, we lost our contact with him. According to a report from the SD Ast in Chelm, however, he cooperated very closely with Ostf. MUELLER of the SD office in Rovno, who was quite satisfied with him.

As far as SKRYPNIK's present activities are concerned, it is only known here that he has succeeded in his short time as bishop in collecting a rather large circle of followers among the members and priests of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Furthermore, during the temporary unification of the Greek Orthodox Church of Ukrainian and the Greek Orthodox Church of Russian denomination, which took place lately in the RKU, he was successful in procuring the position of the so-called personnel chief and finance administrator for both churches. As a Greek Orthodox bishop, he directs all of his influence toward the founding of an independent, autocephalic, national-Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church.

In our opinion, SKRYPNIK--if properly placed and directed--would be in a position to collect a lot of valuable material, aside from the fact that it would be possible through him to influence the church politics of the Greek Orthodox Church in the RKU to a very large extent. SKRYPNIK is a person that went very far in his willingness to cooperate with German officials during his local activity, especially when he was sure that his cooperation would bring him a secure economic position.

Signature undecipherable.

PS: A few more words about his non-ecclesiastic activities during his stay in Kiev. From the beginning he tried to establish contact with the SD and succeeded very nicely. He became a trusted and very efficient agent of the KdS. In August 1942, he was exiled by RK KOCH to Priluki because of disobedience to direct orders. He did not stay in Priluki too long. With the help of the SD in Chernigov, he came to Kiev on his way to Rovno

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but was kept in Kiev by the KdS, as they did not want to antagonize the RK. In February 1943, a certain Captain Paul von DMYTRENKO appeared at the KdS Kiev and requested that MSTYSLAW should be allowed to go to Warsaw, as he was needed there as a Hauptvertrauensman (chief agent) for Stab Wally. KdS refused to comply with this request, and MSTYSLAW remained in Kiev as agent for SD. Here he stole from his superior NIKANOR a copy of the memoirs of LIPKOWSKY, the original founder of his church, and presented the memoirs to the SD. In conclusion, one can safely say that if the same Ukrainian nationalist circles that MSTYSLAW is trying to unite under his leadership would find out about his activities for the SD, especially in Rovno where he hunted down and turned over to the Gestapo MOSTOWICZ and his associates, his life would not be worth much."

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APPENDIX B

GERMAN AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH "OSTPOLITIK"; POLICIES; CONTROLS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS

Almost every major German agency was concerned with Eastern European questions. Therefore, several agencies interfered with the control of Ukrainian nationalists.

1. The Partei Kanzlei (Party Chancellory) took the most extreme course in Eastern policies, and does not appear to have been in favor of the Ukrainian nationalist cause.

2. The Ostministerium, established in 1942 under Alfred ROSENBERG, was the Reichs Ministry for the occupied regions in the East. Its directives, however, were often disregarded by the Reichs Kommissäre for the occupied regions, and many of its functions were taken over by other agencies. The Ostministerium's Central Political Section (Führungsstab Politik) was under SS influence. It was headed, for a long period of time, by SS Obergruppenführer Gottlieb BERGER who also was chief of the Oststelle of the SS Hauptamt. BERGER was a radical exponent of Nazi racism, and regarded the Eastern European peoples as "sub-human beings (Untermenschen)".

a. More moderate views may have prevailed in the section Fremde Voelker (Foreign--i.e., non-Russian--Nationalities) under Prof. Gerhard von MENDE. This section (so MENDE claims) which was subordinated to the Central Political Section, advocated the creation of independent national states throughout Eastern Europe and tried to enlist the cooperation of the national minorities in Soviet Russia for allies. The section gained some recognition for the representatives of anti-Soviet nationality groups in German-occupied Europe, through the creation of the so-called Verbindungsstäbe (Liaison Staffs), the first of which was created for the Georgians. It is not known whether a Ukrainian Verbindungsstab was created. In any case, the relation between Verbindungsstab and the Foreign Nationality Section of the Ostministerium are obscure, and MENDE claims that, as a result of the curtailment of OMI's functions, his section merely maintained contact with the Verbindungsstäbe without being able to direct its activities. This liaison was maintained through the so-called Leitstellen.

b. Camp Wustrau. The Foreign Nationality Section was also in charge of Camp Wustrau (near Berlin). Camp Wustrau was a training center for propaganda and administrative personnel to be used in Eastern Europe. The students were divided into national groups, such as Armenians, Ruthenians, Russians, Ukrainians, etc. The instructors were chosen from the groups. The Ukrainian instructors were KILIZUL and SHILA.

About 150 of the Ukrainian trainees were assigned as a "propaganda group" in the Ukraine. Others were assigned to the Propaganda Group of the SS Standarte "Kurt Eggers". There they were employed as propagandists for the Ukrainian SS units, and as front propagandists. Connected with the group in Wustrau was a group of emigres who had left the (Eastern) Ukraine before the Red Army. To this group belonged the lawyer SEMENENKO who had been mayor of Kharkov under German occupation; Prof. DOLENKO, Prof. DUBROVSKY, et al. These emigres did not belong to any of the established Ukrainian nationalist groups.

2. The RSHA (Reichssicherheitshauptamt), in particular, Amt III (SD), Amt IV (Gestapo) and Amt VI (Foreign Intelligence) also were concerned with Eastern affairs.

Amt III (SD) under Brigadeführer OHLENDORF was supposedly not in favor of any measures granting autonomy to Eastern minorities.

Amt IV (Gestapo) under Gruppenführer MÜLLER undertook through its Branch D/3a to supervise and control the Russian, Caucasian and Ukrainian Vertrauensstellen (roughly translatable as Confidence Bureau). The Vertrauensstellen of the Gestapo (not to be confused with the Verbindungsstab of the Ostministerium) were set up in order to control the various Eastern nationality groups and possibly to obtain a key position in relation to other agencies dealing with Eastern affairs.

Amt IV/D3 appointed from amongst the emigres a figurehead, and selected even more carefully a manager for the V-stelle. Financially the Vertrauensstellen were completely dependent on RSHA. Monthly subsidies ran to 15,000 RM or less.

The Ukrainian Vertrauensstelle (founded in 1940) was headed by Col. Roman SUSHKO, a Ukrainian of German nationality, and a OUN Provid member. In case of the Ukrainian V-stelle, IV/D3 was concerned with watching the influence which emigres, employed in the Wehrmacht and Ostministerium, were able to exercise on German policy in the East. Arrests were carried out by the local Gestapostellen on the advice of the Amtschef.

Amt VI (Brigadeführer SCHILLENBERG) entertained a special section (possibly VI G2) for Eastern problems under the leadership of Obersturmhauptführer GRAEFE (killed in 1943) and Obersturmbannführer RAPP successively. According to MENDE, Amt VI advocated some autonomy for the Eastern minority groups. Amt VI also controlled several research institutes, especially the Institut zur Erforschung der Soviet Union (USSR Research Institute),

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Formerly "Wannsee Institut". This institute which was headed by the Russian emigre Prof. M. ACHMETELI, and later by Dr. KOCH, owned one of the largest libraries on the Soviet Union, and produced secret reports, especially on the Soviet economy. Through it, RSHA also contacted useful personalities connected with the East, for example, Ukrainian nationalists. The connection with Amt VI was well camouflaged. Amt VI was always referred to as Reichsstiftung für Länderkunde.

4. The SS were also involved in Eastern and Ukrainian affairs. In 1944, there was created the Oststelle beim Hauptamt SS (Eastern Department at the Main Office SS) when, apparently under the impact of the reverses in the East, interest in the anti-Soviet emigre volunteer units and the Vlassov action revived.

The Oststelle comprised two departments:

- a. The Führungsstab für die Vlassow Aktion
(Directing Staff for the Vlassov Action)
- b. The Abteilung der nicht-Russischen Völker
(Department of non-Russian Nationalities)

Until 1945 both sections were under the supervision of SS Obergruppenführer Gottlieb BERGER, who, for a time, belonged also to the Führungsstab Politik of the Ostministerium. In 1945, BERGER was replaced by SS Gruppenführer Dr. WÄCHTER.

The Department for non-Russian nationalities under SS Obersturmbannführer Dr. Fritz ARLT, was subdivided into Leitstellen (similar to the Leitstellen in the OMI's Foreign Nationalities Branch) for the Letts, Caucasians, Cossocks, White Ruthenians, Ukrainians, etc. The Leitstellen were chiefly concerned with the recruiting of military volunteer units.

The Ukrainian Leitstelle (leader SS Standartenführer Ludwig WOLF) was instrumental in creating the 14-SS and First Ukrainian Division, "Galizien" (strength: about 16,000. C-1-C: Gen. FREYTAG).

5. The Propaganda Ministerium also had its Ostabteilung (Eastern Department), which produced anti-Bolshevist propaganda and succeeded in taking over the propaganda apparatus of the Ostministerium in the occupied territories.

6. Two military agencies in Berlin were concerned with "Ostpolitik":

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b. Lt. Gen. Ernst KOESTLING, General der Freiwilligenverbände beim OKH, Generalstab d.H. (General of Volunteer Units, attached to Supreme Command Army, General Staff-Army)

OKW. Pr was actively engaged in propaganda designed to undermine the morale of the Soviet army. It employed propagandists and journalists of Eastern nationalities, among them Ukrainians. These elements, however, followed only the policy of the OKW, and are said to have not coordinated their activities with the Ostministerium and the various Verbindungsstelle and National Committees.

The General of the Volunteer Units was concerned with the morale of the Eastern POW's among whom most of the units were recruited.

7. The Foreign Office maintained its own propaganda section for the East via Radio Belgrade.

8. In the occupied territories, central political authority was vested in the Reichskommissare who were directly appointed by Hitler and, therefore, did not always act in accordance with the directives issued by the Ostministerium. The Reichskommissar for the Eastern Ukraine, KOCH, pursued a ruthless policy of denationalization and colonization, disregarding and suppressing even the nationalist elements. In the Western Ukraine, which belonged to the Gouvernement General, under FRANCK, the Ukrainian nationalist had a better chance.

9. In general, it should be noted that in the occupied Eastern territories a number of other Reichs agencies were active, such as Reichsbahn (Reich Railroad), Landwirtschaftsministerium (Ministry for Agriculture), Wirtschaftsministerium (Ministry of Economy), Vierjahrplan (Four Year Plan), Arbeitseinsatz (SAUCKER organization for the recruitment of slave labor), Organisation Todt, etc. Besides there existed a flurry of private and semi-private enterprises for the purpose of economic exploitation.

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APPENDIX C

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PERSONALITIES CONNECTED WITH THE UKRAINIAN
NATIONALIST MOVEMENT*

1. ANDRUSHENKO
METHANSI representative in South America; naturalized
Argentinian; worked in Ministry of Agriculture, Buenos Aires.
2. ANTONOV, Dmytro p. 13
PLTLURIAN; Dean of Ukrainian University, Prague.
3. ARTJEMOK
See PLATON.
4. BAGASI
Mayor of Kiev under German occupation (World War II);
Nationalist; established Department of Religious Confessions;
finally expelled by Germans.
5. BANDERA, Stefan p. 15 ff.
Born 1908 (?); originally OUN chief of propaganda; from
1932 on, assistant chief of OUN; leader of OUN's activities
in Poland; sentenced by Warsaw Court (1935) for complicity
in Pieracki murder together with friend Nicholas LEBED
reportedly freed by Germans after 1939; broke with OUN
leadership and headed own faction; contacted Abwehr in Germany
and proclaimed, with Abwehr consent, Ukrainian independence
(Lvov, 1941); arrested shortly afterwards because of bloody
fights with rival groups; interned in concentration camps
until ca. 1943; renewed collaboration with Germans upon
release; refused to cooperate with Vlassov; joined UPA and
resumed anti-Soviet struggle for Ukrainian independence;
recognized UHWR authority; allegedly initiated ABN (ANTI-
BOLSHEVIST BLOC OF NATIONS); maintains liaison with Caucasian
anti-Soviet minorities; wanted by Russians; friend of Roman
(Nikolay?) LEWICKIJ. Lives in village near Innsbruck.
6. BARA, Michael
Former UPA sergeant; now in Chicago, Ill.
7. BARANOVSKY, Jaroslav p. 18
OUN Provod member; helped murderer of Pieracki to escape;
accused by BANDERA of treason (1939); possibly liquidated
by BANDERA faction.

* This compilation of names makes no claim to completeness, and
will be subject to corrections and expansion.

8. BILOPOLSKI
Leading figure among Ukrainian nationalists in Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay.
9. BOGATYRCHUK, Prof.
Ukrainian nationalist in Vlassov's ROA.
10. BOGUN
Ukrainian nationalist in Vlassov's ROA.
11. BOHACZEWSKI, Bishop p. 32
Greek Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, Pa.; supporter of Ukrainian independence; sympathetic to HETMANITE cause.
12. BORUN, Boris
Propaganda chief, UPA (?)
13. ~~BRISSE, Gen.~~
~~UPA unit commander in Gorokov-Luck area; successor to Gen. GRIM.~~
14. ~~BUCKKO, Ivan, Bishop~~ p. 31, 32
One-time Uniate Bishop of Lwow; HETMANITE, and sympathetic to OUN; aided Ukrainian nationalists during time of Polish persecution (1930-35); left Poland and became Coadjutor of Bishop BOHACZEWSKI in Philadelphia; forced to leave U.S.; went to Poland (1941); then to Rome as adviser on Ukrainian affairs to the Vatican; leading personality in Uniate Church; friend of Cardinal TISSERAND; heads College of Mt. Josephat, Rome, where he trains Ukrainian patriot priests; heads UKRAINIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR UKRAINIAN DISPLACED PERSONS IN ITALY, Passegiata del Gianicolo 7, Rome.
15. ~~BULBA, Taras~~ (alias for ~~BOROVEC~~) p. 19, 20, 23-4, 35
Leader of Ukrainian insurgent group in Volhynia; follower of Andre LEMICKIJ; antagonist of BANDERA-BULBA's men reportedly killed BANDERA's wife; arrested by Germans ca. 1941, probably because of fights with BANDERA units; released ca. 1943, settled differences with BANDERA, and supported German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE and COUNCIL; agreed to organize for Germans, together with BANDERA, intelligence network reaching into Caucasus. Expressed desire to continue fight against Soviets. Now in British Zone, Germany.
16. BYTSCH, Maria
Member of Munich Bunker GRIS); connected with Ukrainian nationalists in Munich.

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17. CEGIELSKI, Longin p. 6,7
Minister of Foreign Affairs in the PIETRUSHEVICH government (1918); U.S. representative since 1920; joined HETMANITES; lives in Philadelphia, Pa.
18. CERLUTZU p. 35
Heads so-called "Ukrainian Consulate", Judenberg 8, Augsburg.
19. CHALIGA-MARKOWSKI, Col. p. 22
Reported C-i-C of German-sponsored UNAKOR; may have joined UPA in 1943-44.
20. CHEMET p. 5
Member of HETMANITE circle in Berlin.
21. ~~CHOINSKI-DIDUCZINSKI, Count~~
~~SEMI member (UNDO?)~~; present at ceremony in Paris (1937) when UNDO chief MUDRZY placed wreath on tomb of PETLURA (UNDO-PETLURIAN reconciliation).
22. CHOROSHY, Feodor
See MICHAEL.
23. CHRAG p. 4
Member of Kiev RADA (1917).
24. CHYZ, Jaroslaw
Ex-officer of Austro-Hungarian Army; friend of KONOVALEC and brother-in-law of Col. Roman SUSHKO; supporter of OUN; lives in New York City, and was active in UKRAINIAN WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION; editor of Narodna Vola.
25. DACKO
See LEBID, Nicholas.
26. DATKO, Col. p. 24
Propaganda chief on SHANDRUK's German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1944-45), connected with SS Standarte Kurt Eggers.
27. ~~DIDORENKO-SAPARAI, Sergei, Col.~~
Follower of Col. OMBELIANOVICH-PAWLENKO; propagated latter's idea of independent Cossack State in newspaper Nemozida, published in Kallonow near Warsaw (ca. 1936).

- ~~DIACZENKO~~
28. ~~DIETCHENKO, Col.~~
Served on SHANDRUK's German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1944-45).
29. DIRKS, Ildefonso, Pater p. 32
Chief of HETMANITE branch, Belgium; Uniate Cloister, Amay-sur-Neuse, Belgium.
30. DOLENKO p. 35
East Ukrainian; emigrated to Germany when Red Army re-occupied Ukraine; connected with Wustrau Training Camp, sponsored by Ostministerium.
31. DONTZOV, Dmytro p. 3, 16.
(pen name SNOVID)
Russian from the Volga; formerly Social-Democrat; President of UNION FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE (1914); became leading theoretician of OUN.
32. DOROSHENKO, Dmytro p. 4, 13, 30, 32, 33
HETMANITE; born in 1882; appointed by Kerenski Governor General of Galicia and Bukovina (1917); SKOROPADSKI's Foreign Minister (1918); Director of Ukrainian Scientific Institute (Berlin); taught history at Ukrainian University (Prague); author of several books on Ukrainian history; chief theoretician of HETMANCI.
33. DOROSHENKO, Vladimir p. 3
Born 1897; ex-Social-Democrat; literary critic and first Ukrainian critic of Marxism; vice-president of UNION FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE (1914); settled in Berlin after 1918; wrote for nationalist papers in U.S. and Canada. Now at Camp Hohenstetten, near Augsburg.
34. DOVIENKO
Member of proposed UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, sponsored by the PETLURIAN LEWICKI-J. PROKOPOVICH government in Sept. 1939.
35. DUBROWSKY, Paul
East Ukrainian; emigrated to Germany when Red Army re-occupied Ukraine; connected with Wustrau Training Camp, sponsored by Ostministerium.
36. EFREMOV, Sergej, Col.
Member of KARPATSKA SITCH (1939).
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37. FEDENKO p. 13
UKRAINIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRAT; lived in Prague after ca. 1920.
38. FILONOVICH, V., Col.
Member of KARPATSKA SITCH (1939).
39. FOROSTIVSKY
Mayor of Kiev under German occupation (World War II);
successor to BAGASI.
40. FOTIJ (ecclesiastical name for TIMOTSHUK) p. A-3
Consecrated titular Bishop of Chernigov by IGOR and NICANOR
(1942-43) in the course of the establishment of the 2nd
Autocephalic Church.
41. GABRUSSEVICZ, Ivan
OUN member; leader of anti-MELNYK and pro-BANDERA faction
after 1939.
42. GAJEVSKY
See SYLVESTER.
43. GALAGAN (also HALAHAN), Mykola p. 16
Born 1882; ex-member of UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST
and SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY; president of UKRAINIAN HIOMADA
(OUN front organization) in Prague; chief of "Bureau of
Immigration" of Carpatho-Ukrainian government (1939).
44. GALLAN, Dr. Vladimir
See HALAN, Dr. Vladimir.
45. GALITZKY
Descendant of Prince Danilo of Galicia (13th century);
appeared briefly in Paris among Ukrainian nationalists (ca.
1925).
46. GERULIS, Prof.
Trustee of Ukrainian Scientific Institute (Berlin); German
professor of Lithuanian descent from Königsberg; worked
with Luftwaffe as Hauptmann of Abwehr; SA member.
47. GIRNIAK, Nikifor
OUN member in Berlin (1941).
48. GOMSON, Dr. p. 5
Member of HITMAN circle in Berlin.

49. GRANOWSKY, Prof.
OUN organizer; active in U.S.
50. GRIGORIYU, Niki for p. 7, 11-13
UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST; leading figure of the left-wing faction of Ukrainian nationalists; connected with Kiev RADA (1918), and PETLURA government. After break with PETLURA, moved headquarters of REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS to Prague; took part in reconciliation conference between PETLURIANS and Galician NATIONALISTS (1934); went to U.S. ca. 1938; founded UKRAINIAN CULTURAL SOCIETY in Detroit; reportedly anti-Communist.
51. GRIGORY (ecclesiastical name for OGIJCHUK) p. A-2
Consecrated titular bishop of Zhitomir by IGOR and NICANOR (1942-43) in the course of the establishment of the 2nd Autocephalic Church.
52. GRIM, Gen.
UPA unit commander, region of Gorokow; reported killed.
53. GRITZAI, Ostep, Dr.
OUN member; contributor to OUN paper Nastup in Prague (ca. 1941).
54. HALAHAN
See GALAGAN.
55. HALAN, Dr. Vladimir p. 31
U.S. citizen; last known address, 1134 Atwood Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. Before Pearl Harbor pro-Hitler, and MYSHUSHA's right hand in Philadelphia; wrote articles in Svoboda, proposing Ukrainian Legion. Now head of UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE, which supports BUCZKO's UKRAINIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR DISPLACED PERSONS in Italy. Travelled in Germany, Italy (1945-46). Accused by anti-MELNYK sources of favoring the MELNYK element.
56. HAR, Col.
Member of KARPATSKA SITCH (1939).
57. HILARION (ecclesiastical name for Ivan OGIJENKO) p. A-3
Ukrainian nationalist and former PETLURA minister; professor of Ukrainian language and literature in Poland; consecrated bishop of Chelm during Polish period; founded, together with POLICARP, 2nd Autocephalic Church (1942-43).

58. HINRIUCH, Dr. p. 27
OUN member; probably connected with Ukrainian Agronomic Academy in Podelrad, Czechoslovakia; reported UHWR chief (Germany and/or Austria?).
59. HNATEVICH, Bogdan, Dr.
OUN member in Berlin, 1941.
60. HOLUBOVICH, Isidor p. 6
Prime Minister of (PETRUSHEVICH) government of Western Ukraine (1918).
61. HOLUBOVICH, Vladimir p. 4
UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST; member, then head, of Kiev RADA (1918); imprisoned by Soviets (1921).
62. HRUSHLEVSKY, M. p. 4
Nationalist historian and author of many books on Ukrainian problems; president of Kiev RADA (1917); appointed by Soviets president of Academy of Science, Kiev; purged by Soviets ca. 1930; died 1934.
In 1946 Soviet purge of Ukraine, HRUSHEVSKY "LINE" attacked as dangerously alive.
63. IGOR p. A-3
Ex-officer of Ukrainian army, consecrated Bishop of Uman by POLICARP and ALEXANDER of Pinsk (1942); active in 2nd Autocephalic Church.
64. ILNITSKY, Roman p. 31
Publisher of Chas (Time), in Fürth, Bavaria (1945); affiliated with OUN-BANDERA faction.
65. JAKOVLIIV, Dmytro p. 13
PETLURIAN; exiled to Prague; taught law at Ukrainian University, Prague.
66. JAROSZ, Major p. 16, 18, 20 @
(alias: ~~JAR~~, Ryko; ~~JARRY~~, Nicko; ~~JARRY~~, Ryszard)
Half German, half Ukrainian; Chief of Ukrainian office, created by Gen. Schleicher, German Army (ca. 1920) in order to prepare conquest of Ukraine; instrumental in founding OUN and OUN; allegedly chief of OUN's military arm (secret service); directed OUN activities against Poland, and, after signing of German-Polish friendship pact (1934), against USSR; held responsible for murder of OUN chief, KONOVALEC; liaison between OUN and Germans during Carpatho-Ukrainian crisis (1939); probably one of the best informed individuals so far as Ukrainian nationalists concerned; possibly an agent.

- 67. JARRY, Ricko
See JAKOSZ, Major.
- 68. JARRY, Ryszard
See JAROSZ, Major.
- 69. JOUK (ZUK), Andre p. 3
Born 1880; ex-Social-Democrat; member of UNION FOR THE
LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE (1914); exiled to Central Europe.
- 70. JURIK, Stefan (cover name)
Works for LOPATYNSKIJ (UHW-CE Section), Munich.
- 71. JURKIENICZ
UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST, Munich (1946); boy friend of Merla
BYTSCH, member of Munich BUNKER (RIS).
- 72. JURKO
See LOPATYNSKIJ.
- 73. KALINOVICH p. 5
Member of the HETMAN circle in Berlin after 1920.
- 74. KALYNA
(Alias for LOPATYNSKIJ)
- 75. KAPUSTIANSKI, Mykola, Gen.
Member of General Staff of PETLURA's army (1918-19); GUN
Provid member; lived in Germany after 1920.
- 76. KARPISHIN, Mikail
HETMANITE; Lwow (ca. 1938); connected with Ossip NAZARUK.
- 77. KASCHUBA
Nationalist, Munich (1946).
- 78. KAYUM-KHAN
Described as "special Ukrainian friend" of SD, Amt VI, Dr.
Wolf, Commissar for emigrants in Germany.
- 79. KEDIA, Michael p. 23
Georgian; advised Gen. Pavel SHANDRUK, and acted as mediator
between him and the German authorities, when SHANDRUK
organized the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE and COUNCIL
(1944-45). Lives now with Rostyslaw SHULGIN in Bern, Switzer-
land.

81. KISILEVSKY
Manager of MAKOHIN's press bureau in London; mother was allegedly a Polish senator; lives in Canada; close friend of MAKOHIN.
82. Kladotschny p. A-5
Greek-Catholic priest; follower of SHEPTYTSKY, late Metropolitan of Lwow; supported SHEPTYTSKY in drive for the Union of the Greek-Catholic, Autonomous and Autocephalic Church under the Pope's leadership (1942).
83. Kolesse, A. p. 7
Representative of PETRUSHEVICH government (Western Ukrainian) in Rome (ca. 1918-20).
84. KOLODINSKI
OUN member; leader of MELNYK opposition after 1938.
85. KOLODZINSKIY, Michael, Col.
Member of KARPATSKA SITCH (1939); reported killed in action against Hungarians. Possibly identical with KOLODINSKI.
86. KONOVALEC, Eugene, Col. p. 6, 7, 14-16
Ex-officer of Austro-Hungarian Army; served under PETLURA and PETRUSHEVICH; founder of UWO (ca. 1920) and OUN (ca. 1927) together with Col. MELNYK and Major JAROSZ (Ryko YARI); murdered in Rotterdam 1938, allegedly upon instigation by JAROSZ (YARI); succeeded as OUN chief by Col. MELNYK.
87. KORILENKO
Ukrainian employee of Ostministerium.
88. KORMANSKI, P. p. 7
Represents PETRUSHEVICH government in Brazil (after 1918).
89. KOROLISHIN p. 5
Member of HUTMANITE circle in Berlin (after 1920).
90. KOROLIV p. 3
Revolutionary Socialist; member of UNION FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE (1914).
91. KOROSTOVIC, C.
Representative of HUTMANCI in London (ca. 1932-35); publisher of London magazine Investigator and organizer of Anglo-Ukrainian Committee which collected about 18,000 pounds sterling for the "liberation" of Ukraine; exposed by

KOROSTOVEC, V. (cont'd)

British contributor Taffnell who found out that KOROSTOVEC had misrepresented HETMANCI as powerful organization, and that SKOROPADSKI had assumed obligations toward Germans which were contradictory to promises given in England.

92. KOSHENIKOV
OUN member; associate of BANDERA.
93. KOSSACH, Yuri
Pro-Soviet in 1920's; joined HETMANCI in 1930's; contributor to pro-Soviet Novi Shliakh (New Road) in Lwow, and pro-German Ukrainske Slovo in Paris.
94. KOSSAK, Zenon
~~Member of OUN Poland~~; sentenced to 7 years in 1932 by Polish court; leader of MELNYK opposition (after 1938); member of KARPATSKA SIUCH; reportedly killed in action against Hungarians (1939).
95. KOSSENKO, Ilarion
Member of Paris Section of PETLURIAN-LEWICKIJ-PROKOPOVICH government; editor of magazine Trizoub (Trident); member of proposed UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1939); continues to publish Trident after beginning of World War II; transfers offices to Germany in fall of 1940.
96. * KOSTRUBA, Theophile
HETMANITE; Lwow (1938); connected with Ossip NAZARUK.
97. KOVALSKI, Nicolas
Member of NATIONAL UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE proposed by the PETLURIANS Andre LEWICKIJ and PROKOPOVICH in 1939.
98. KOVIK p.16
OUN member; said to have been commander of Ukrainian police in Kiev (1942), under German occupation.
99. KOZLOVSKI p.13
UKRAINIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, Prague (after ca. 1920).
100. KRAT, Col.
Served under Col. SHANDRUK on German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1944-45).
101. KRITZUM p.31
Instructor in Training Camp Wustrau, maintained by Ostministerium. Evacuated to Bad Nenndorf at time of German collapse.

102. ~~KUBIOWICZ~~, Prof. p.11,24,33
Headed German-sponsored UKRAINIAN SELF-HELP ORGANIZATION in Cracow (1939-40); publisher of Krakowski Visti; vice-president of SHANDRUK's German-sponsored NATIONAL UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE; evacuated to Aufkirch near Kaufbeuren; last seen in Schwarzach near Dornbirn (1945).
103. KRUSHINSKI
Former aide-de-camp of PETLURA; joined HETMANCI (ca. 1930).
104. KURMANOVICH, Victor, Gen. p. 6,16,18
Minister of War of PETRUSHEVICH government in the Western Ukraine (1918); joined OUN, and played important role in Vienna branch (1938); received parade of KARPATSKA SITCH (1939); reported serving Germans after Sept. 1939.
105. KUSHNIR p. 24,33
Member of SHANDRUK's German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, "Kultur" department (1944-45); evacuated to Aufkirch near Kaufbeuren; last seen in Schwarzach near Dornbirn (1945).
106. KUSHNIR, Dr. W. p.10,32, B-3
Head of UKRAINIAN-CANADIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE, Edmonton, Canada; visited Ukrainian DP camps near Frankfurt and Wiesbaden (winter 1945).
107. KUZELA, Z. p.5
Member of Ukrainian Scientific Institute, Berlin (after 1920); HETMANITE.
108. KYRICA, Dr.
Member of KARPATSKA SITCH (1939).
109. LEBEDA, Mikolay
See LEBID, Nicholas.
110. ~~LEBID, Nicholas~~ p.16,25,27,34
~~also LEBEDA, Mikolay~~ -- cover names: SKYBA, Eugenius;
SWARYCZESKI; DACKO, Marko (Joloschak)
Born 1909 in Poland; OUN member -- "Warrior" section; instigated murder of Polish minister Pieracki (1934); sentenced, together with his friend BANDERA, to 15 years by Warsaw court (1935); escaped, possibly with German help, from prison in 1939; took part in BANDERA's Abwehr-sponsored "Declaration of Independence" (Lwow, 1941); not arrested by Germans; organized UPA; since 1945 Secretary of Foreign Affairs of UHVR, in Rome; took part in negotiations with Anders group concerning alliance against USSR; maintains liaison with Ukrainians in Germany; in contact with Rostyslaw SHULGIN; was in contact with Major JAROSZ (Rieko YARI, Hyko JAKRY).

111. LECHOCKI
Served on SHANDRUK's German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1944-45).
112. ~~LEWICKI J. Andre~~ p. 7 ff.
Born 1879; lawyer; in 1917, appointed by Kerenski commissioner of province of Poltava; Foreign Minister of PETLURA government (1919); president of exiled PETLURA government since 1926; representative of pro-Polish faction of Ukrainian nationalists, attempted several times to unify the various Ukrainian groups; supported proposed UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1939); served on SHANDRUK's German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL (1944-45); now apparently head of UNDO-supported "Government-in-exile" in Germany. Last address: DP Camp, Mainz-Kastel.
113. ~~LEWICKI J. Dmytro~~ (Kost) p. 10, 11, 19
Founder of UKRAINIAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (Western Ukraine); supporter of PETRUSHEVICH government; exiled in 1920; returned to Poland ca. 1924 and became leader of UNDO; arrested by Poles in 1930, and accused of giving support to OUN.
114. ~~LEWICKI J. Roman (Nikolai?)~~ p. 16, 39
Son of Andre LEWICKI J.; friend of BANDERA and his liaison man; now member of the PETLURIAN "Government-in-exile" in Germany/U.S. Zone.
115. LEWICKI J, Vladimir p. 3
Member of UNION FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE (1914); exiled to the U.S. and became leader of UKRAINIAN WORKING-MEN'S ASSOCIATION: active on UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.
116. LIACHOVICH, Eugene p. 16
OUN London, later active in U.S. as ODWU organizer (since ca. 1933); maintained liaison with MAKOHIN's London office, and MAKOHIN personally.
117. LIPINSKY p. 5
HETMANITE; represented SKOROPADSKI in Vienna (after 1919); chief theoretician of HETMANCI; tutor of Danilo SKOROPADSKI; died ca. 1935.
118. LISSIUK, M.K.
U.S. representative of Hitler's friend, "Hetman" POLTAVIEC-OSTRANICA.

119. LOPATYNSKIJ, Jurko p. 27
(Alias: JURKO, KALYNA)
Liaison man of UHWR chief HINRIUCH; in charge of UHWR security (CE) section, Munich.
120. LOZINSKI, Michel
PETRUSHEVICH follower; Berlin (1923)
121. ~~LUCKI, O.~~
Senator from Galicia (pre-1939 Poland); present at Paris ceremony commemorating death of PETLURA (1937).
122. LUHOWYJ, Vladimir p. 27
UHWR representative; presented jointly with Alexander SHULGIN note of protest to Paris (1946) conference concerning MANUILSKI's presence and attitude.
123. ~~LYSSIAK-RUDNICKA, Milena~~ p. 11.
~~Jewess; member of UNDO until ca. 1935;~~ allegedly joined PALYIV's FNY; her brother Michel RUDNICKI reported important Soviet official in Soviet Ukraine; subject came to Switzerland (1946), allegedly waiting to join her brother Anton in New York; said to have collaborated with the Germans, especially with Dr. Friedrich Berber, former president of Institut für Auslandsforschung, Berlin, and member of International Red Cross in Geneva, now lawyer in Konstanz, Switzerland; subject reported now to favor Communism.
124. ~~MACLEWICH, Dmytro (Kost)~~ p. 11, 13
Born 1875; Minister of Foreign Affairs under PETLURA (Kiev, 1918); representative of LEWICKIJ government in Bucharest; since 1923, taught at Ukrainian University in Prague, and Ukrainian Academy of Economic Sciences in Podedbrad; participated in reconciliation conference between PETLURIANS and Western Ukrainians, Lwow (1934).
125. ~~MACZAK, M.~~
~~UNDO member;~~ participated in reconciliation conference between PETLURIANS and Western Ukrainians, Lwow (1934).
126. ~~MAKARIUSHA, L.~~
~~UNDO member;~~ participated in reconciliation conference between PETLURIANS and Western Ukrainians, Lwow (1934).
127. MAKONIN, Philip Jacob
Born in Bukovina (Rumania), 1880; U.S. citizen; self-styled Prince RAZUMOVSKY, claims to be descendant of last "real" Ukrainian Hetman Cyril RAZUMOVSKY (1750-1764); reportedly married to daughter of rich U.S. sausage manufacturer; supported various Ukrainian organizations in Europe and U.S.;

MAKOHIN (cont'd)
maintained press bureaus in London, Geneva, Prague; allegedly controlled UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (UNA) in U.S. and appointed MYSHUSHA and GALITZIN; lives in Boston, Hotel Victoria, and Canada; had contact with OUN member LIAKHOVICH.

128. MAKUCH, Ivan p. 6,26,35
Served in PETRUSHKOVICH government (Department of Interior), 1918; leader of UKRAINIAN RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY; now in Austria.
129. MALANIUK, E.
OUN member; contributor to OUN paper Nastup in Prague (1941).
130. MALETCHI
See VOLODIMIR.
131. MANDRYKA p. 12
UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST; founded UKRAINSKI HROMADSKI KOMITET, Prague, 1921.
132. MANUEL (ecclesiastical name for TARBOVSKY) p. A-3
Consecrated titular bishop of Belaya Tserkov by IGOR and NICANOR (1942-43) in the course of the establishment of the 2nd Autocephalic Church.
133. MARTOS p.7
Second president of PETLURA's government (1919).
134. MARTYNEC
Ukrainian nationalist (Munich, 1946).
135. MASLIANIK, Alexander p. 35
Member of Ukrainian "Consulate", Judenberg 8, Augsburg (1945).
136. MASNYK
Ukrainian nationalist (Munich, 1946).
137. MATIUSHENKO p. 13
Born 1883; member of Kiev RADA (1918); since 1922 professor at Ukrainian University, Prague; PETLURIAN; said to have retired from politics during Czechoslovakian crisis (1939).
138. MAZEPA, J. p. 7,8,11,13,26,35
UKRAINIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRAT; 3rd president under PETLURA (1919); exiled to Prague (ca. 1921), and established headquarters of UKRAINIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS there; moved to Germany (1945).

139. MELENEVSKI, Merion p.3
Born 1878; Social-Democrat; member of UNION FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE (Lwow, 1914); possibly working for the Soviets.
140. MICHAEL, Benia
Member of ODWU (US), which he represented in Chust during Carpatho-Ukrainian crisis (1939).
141. MELNYK, Andre, Col. p. 6 ff.
Born 1880; ex-officer of Austro-Hungarian army; served under PETRUSHEVICH and PETLURA (1919-20); military attache of UKRAINIAN MISSION in Prague (1920-21); political prisoner in Prague (ca. 1924-28); co-founder of OWU and OUN; succeeded KONOVALEC as OUN "Providnik" in 1938; headed remains of OUN after defection of BANDERA faction (ca. 1939); arrested by Germans after BANDERA's arrest (1941) and kept in concentration camp Klein Sachsenhausen until ca. 1943; resumed collaboration with Germans upon release, but left major role to Gen. SHANDRUK; last reported near Frankfurt a/M (1945); said to have allied himself with HETMANCI (1945); allegedly favored by HALAN, head of UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.
142. MICHAIL (ecclesiastical name for Feodor CHOROSHY) p. A-4
Consecrated titular bishop of Yelizavetgrad by IGOR and NIKANOR (1942-43) in the course of establishment of the 2nd Autocephalic Church.
143. MICHNOVSKI
Minister of the Interior in SKOROPADSKI's Kiev government (1918).
144. MILANITCH p.24
Head of Finance Department of SHANDRUK's German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1944-45).
145. MIRTCHUK, I., Prof. p. 5, 24, 34
Member of HETMANITE Ukrainian Scientific Institute, Berlin, (since ca. 1926); head of Science Department of SHANDRUK's German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1944-45); said to be in Western Zone of Germany, active in nationalist circles, possibly in Munich.
146. MIRTZAK
See REVAY.
147. MITCHUGA p. 18
US citizen; editor of ODWU paper Svoboda; travelled to the Carpatho-Ukraine during crisis (1939); OUN sympathizer; and allegedly one time co-between OUN and Germans.

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148. MOSTOWICZ, Rozno p. A-8,9
Fanatic BANDERA partisan in Rovno area; turned over to SD by MSTYSLAW (ca. 1942).
149. MSTYSLAW (ecclesiastical name for SKHYPNIK) p.12 ff. See Appendix A for extensive biographical notes.
Nephew of PETLURA; politician in Poland; consecrated titular bishop of Pereyaslav (2nd Autocephalic Church) in Gouvernement General by IGOR and NICANOR (1942-43); worked for SD and Abwehr, Stab Wally; played important part on SHANDRUK's German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1944-45); went to Germany after collapse (Kissingen, Offenbach), possibly joining HETMANCI.
150. MUDRYJ, Vasil p. 10,11,31,33-35
Leader of UNDO in Poland, and Vice-Marshal of SEJM from ca. 1935 until 1939; participated in reconciliation conference between Western Ukrainians and PETLURIANS (Lwow, 1934); payed homage to PETLURA in Paris ceremony (1937); exiled to Augsburg in 1945; closely connected with PETLURIAN circle in U.S. Zone of Germany; said to be president of LEWICKIJ's government-in-exile (Germany); appointed Rostyslaw SHULGIN to represent latter group in Switzerland.
151. MURASHKO, Prof. p.5
Member of HETMANITE circle, Berlin (since ca. 1920).
152. MUSHINSKI, Michel p. 16
OUN representative in Spain (Madrid) ca. 1939.
153. MYCHALEVICH, M.
Member of OUN; organized KARPATSKA SITCH (1939).
154. MYSHUSHA, Luka p.7
Replaced CIEGIELSKI as representative of PETRUSHEVICH government in U.S. (ca. 1922); later joined OUN; since 1924 chief editor of Svoboda, organ of UNA, Jersey City, N.J.; maintained liaison with OUN, Germany, before 1941.
155. NAWROCKI, Lt.
Served on SHANDRUK's German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1944-45).
156. NAZARKO, Irenaus, Abbot p. 32
Uniate leader; lived in Bamberg, Carmelite Monastery (1945); desired to go to the U.S. (Oct. 1945).
157. NAZARUK, Ossip p. 5,7,11
SKOROPADSKI's Minister of Propaganda (Kiev, 1918); Canadian representative of OUN in U.S. (ca. 1920); edited Hetman paper in Chicago; returned to Europe (ca. 1929);

NAZARUK (cont'd)

Headed HETMANITE group in Lwow, and published Nova Zora; said to have died in Cracow (1940).

158. * NETCHAI, M.S.
Editor of UNDO paper Dilo, Lwow, until Sept. 1939.
159. NIKANOR p. A-3,4,9
Senior priest of Orthodox Church who had been disciplined for immoral conduct; consecrated Bishop of Kiev (1942) in the course of the establishment of the 2nd Autocephalic Church by POLICARP and Archbishop ALEXANDER of Pinsk.
160. OGIJCHUK
See GRIGORY.
161. OGIJENKO, Ivan
See HILARION.
162. OGLOBEN, O., Prof.
HETMANITE, Kiev; collaborated with Germans (1942), possibly as head of municipal council.
163. OLESS, O.
OUN member; contributor to OUN paper Nastup in Prague (1941).
164. OLIJNIK, Roman p. 31
OUN member, Berlin (1941); chief editor of Chas (Time), OUN paper in F \ddot{u} rh, Bavaria (1945).
165. OLJICH, O.
OUN member; contributor to OUN paper Nastup in Prague (1941).
166. OMELTSCHENKO, Col. p. 16
Member of OUN, Berlin; active at outbreak of World War II; contributor to OUN paper Ukrainski Visnyk.
167. OMELYANOVICH-PAWLENKO, Gen. p. 6,7,13,18,36
Served under PETRUSHEVICH and PETLURA (1918-20); settled in Bratislava (Czechoslovakia); propagated independent Cossack state in Europe and Asia; reported to have collaborated with Germans after 1939.
168. ONATSKI, E., Professor p. 16
OUN Provid member, Rome; active at outbreak of World War II; correspondent of UNA paper Svoboda, New Jersey.
169. ORSHAN, Yaroslav
OUN member; contributor to OUN paper Nastup in Prague (1941).

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170. OSSADCHY, Col. p. 22
Administration chief of UNAKOR, German-sponsored organization; said to have joined UPA, and to have become UPA chief (ca. 1944).
171. OSTAPENKO p.7
First president of council under PETLURA (1917).
172. ~~PALIVYV~~ Dimitro p.10
~~UNDO member. Poland; seceded ca. 1934, and organized semi-fascist Front Natsionalnoi Yednosti- FNY; accused UNDO of pro-Polish leanings.~~
173. PANCHENKO-YUREVICH, Volodimir, Dr.
Engineer; OUN member; contributor to OUN paper Nastup in Prague, 1941.
174. PANEYKO, Vasil p. 6,10
Member of UKRAINIAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY; representative of PETRUSHEVICH government at Paris peace conference (1918); exiled to France; published French-language paper New Ukraine; reported arrested by Germans in 1940.
175. PANKOV, Volodimir, Col.
OUN member; liaison with Croatian leader Pavelich (1941).
176. ~~PAPROCKI~~ p.34
~~Polish delegate to UNBRA, Frankfurt a/M; appointed permanent representative (by Anders Poles) to LEWICKIJ-MUDRYJ government-in-exile in U.S.Zone, Germany.~~
177. ~~PASIK~~ Mykola
~~HETMANITE; Lwow (ca. 1938); connected with Ossip NAZARUK.~~
178. PECZARA
UPA member in Munich, and chief of Munich BUNKER (RIS), 1946.
179. ~~PELENSKI~~ Dr. p.12
~~Member of KUBIOWICZ group in Cracow (ca. 1942-44); probably exiled to Germany.~~
180. PERFETSKI, Roman
Follower of PETRUSHEVICH; exiled to Berlin (1923).
181. PERRIDON, I. Th., Prelate p.32
HETMANITE Dutch priest; 186 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.
182. ~~PETLURA~~ Symeon p. 4 ff.
UKRAINIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRAT (Eastern Ukraine); member of Kiev RADA (1917), became chief of state of independent

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PETLURA (cont'd)

Eastern Ukraine (1918); overthrew SKOROPADSKI regime (1918); signed alliance with Poland (Marshal Pilsudski) and moved government into Poland (1920); killed by Ukrainian Jew SCHWARZBARD in Paris (1926); buried in Paris.

183. PETRITCHENKO

Preacher at Ukrainian Husbandry Institute, Regensburg (1946); said to have worked for the Russians.

184. * PETRUSHEVICH, Eugene p. 6, 7, 10, 13.

Member of UKRAINIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY; founder and president of Western Ukrainian Republic (1918); driven out of Poland, exiled to Vienna (1918) and to Berlin (1920).

185. * PLATON (ecclesiastical name for PETJEMOK) p. A-4

Consecrated titular bishop of Rowne by IGOR and NICANOR (1942-43) in the course of the establishment of the 2nd Autocephalic Church.

186. * POLICARP, Bishop p. A-2, 3, 5

Former minister under PETLURA; Archbishop of Luck; only bishop of the Western Ukraine not to recognize Patriarch SERGEY (Moscow); administrator of the 2nd Autocephalic Church (1942); pushed in background by MSTYSLAW.

187. POLONSKAIA-WASSILENKO, N., Prof.

HETMANITE in Kiev; collaborated with Germans (1942).

188. POLTAVIEC-OSTRANICA

SKOROPADSKI's Chancellor in Kiev (1918); fell out with chief and settled in Munich (1920); became friend of Adolf Hitler, and hid Hitler in his apartment after Munich putsch; founded own party, advocating Ukrainian Cossack Republic (1929, Clamart, near Paris); sold non-existent titles to Frenchmen until deported to Germany; allegedly put in concentration camp by Germans.

189. POPEL p. 35

Director of Ukrainian DP camp, Bamberg (1945).

190. PRISNITZKAIA, Dr. p. A-5

Active in SHEPTYTSKY's drive for unification of Autonomous, Autocephalic and Uniate Church (1942).

191. PROKOPOVICH, Viacheslav p. 8, 11, 13, A-7

Successor to MAZEPA as President of Council under PETLURA (1919); exiled to Paris, where he headed the Paris section of the LEWICKIJ government; said to have become pro-German;

died in Paris (1948)

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192. PROTSIA, Ivan
PETRUSHEVICH follower; chief editor of Ukrainski Prapor,
Berlin (since ca. 1923).
193. PROTZIUK p. A-5
Uniate Priest, active supporter of SHEPTYTSKY's drive for
unification of the Autonomous, Autocephalic and Uniate
Church (1942).
194. REGETYLO, Stephen, Abbot *Died 1950 in USA.*
U.S. Zone, Germany (?); PETLURIAN.
195. REVAY p. 18,33
(Cover name MIRTZAK)
OUN member; had part in VOLOSHIN's government of the Carpatho-
Ukraine, and conspired with OUN and Germans during Carpatho-
Ukrainian crisis (1939); reportedly took part in meeting
with MUDRYJ and LEWICKIJ in Frankfurt a/M (1945), out of
which grew new PETLURIAN-UNDO government-in-exile.
196. ROBERSKY, John, Prof.
OUN member; maintained liaison with sympathizers in the U.S.
197. ROHATCH, Ivan
Editor of nationalist paper Ukrainske Slovo in Kiev 1942,
under German occupation (collaborator).
198. ROSSINEVITCH
HETMANITE; connected with former Ukrainian University in
Prague.
199. ~~PROZYCKI~~ Col.
Served in SHANDRUK's German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL
COMMITTEE (1944-45); former Polish officer; claims to be
in touch with British intelligence.
200. RUDITCHEV, Ivan
Member of proposed UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (LEWICKIJ-
PROKOPOVICH government) in 1939.
201. RUDNICKI, Anton
Ukrainian leader in New York; brother of Mrs. Milena
LYSSIAK-RUDNICKA.
202. RUDNICKI, Michel
Soviet official in Ukraine; brother of Mrs. Milena LYSSIAK-
RUDNICKA.
203. RUDNICKI
PNY member; brother of Mrs. Milena LYSSIAK-RUSNICKA; lawyer
in Austria (1946).

204. RUSSOV, Dr. p.5.
Member of HETMANITE circle in Berlin (since ca. 1920).
205. RYBACHUK, Col.
Served in PETLURA army (1918); returns to Eastern Ukraine with German army (1942).
206. SALSKE, Vladimir, Gen. p. 6,8
Born 1885; Chief of Staff of PETLURA's army (1918); Minister of War in LEWICKIJ government since ca. 1926; lived in France at outbreak of World War II.
207. ~~SAMTCHUK, Ulas~~
Editor of newspaper Volyn, Rovno 1942, under German occupation; collaborator.
208. SCHUKA
Member of KARPATSKA SITCH (1939).
209. SCIBORSKI, Mykola p. 16
OUN member, Paris; editor of Ukrainski Slovo; went to U.S. in 1938 to contact ODWU; murdered in Poland by member of rival group (1941).
210. SELESKO
OUN member; contributor to OUN paper Nastup in Prague (1941).
211. SEMENENKO p. 24,34,B-2
Lawyer; mayor of Kharkov under German occupation (1942); retreated with German army; connected with Wustrau Training Camp, maintained by Ostministerium; 2nd vice-president of SHANDRUK's German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1944-45); evacuated to Bad Nenndorf, near Hannover (1945).
212. SENYK p.18
Member of OUN Provid (1939); accused by BANDERA faction of treason; possibly liquidated by BANDERITES.
213. ~~SEVRUK, Alexander~~ p. 4,7,20
~~Born 1893; UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST; member of Kiev RADA (1917); signed Ukrainian peace treaty with Central Powers at Brest-Litowsk (1918); PETLURA's ambassador to Rome and Berlin (1919-20); turned pro-Soviet, went to Russia and returned to France, where he collaborated on pro-Soviet Ukrainski Visti (1924); became French citizen (1928); when his citizenship was revoked, went to Italy where he was connected with the fascist agent Enrico Insebetto (ca. 1929); finally turned pro-German, and became Rosenberg's adviser on Ukrainian affairs, and, after 1933, also adviser to the German Foreign Office; went to Carpatho-Ukraine~~

SEVRYUK (cont'd)
(1939); allegedly killed in train wreck on Warsaw-Berlin line (Dec. 27, 1941); body not found: wife--former Mile. SAUTERRE from Switzerland--received aid from Ostministerium after SEVRYUK's death. Subject said to have directed activities of Ukrainian nationalists together with Major JAROSZ (Ryko YARI); in UNDO paper Dilo (Lwow, 1938) he tried to clear his part by explaining he was serving the Ukrainian ideal.

214. * SHANDRIUK, Pavel, Gen. p. 11, 23-5, 33, 36
Former Polish officer; replaced MILNYK ca. 1944 when Germans made efforts to line up Ukrainian organizations in drive for last ditch defense; organized with German support UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE and UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL (1944-45); closely connected with Andre LEWICKIJ; reported Minister of War of LEWICKIJ-MUDRYJ government-in-exile (Mainz, Augsburg, Frankfurt area); heads PROMOTHEUS LEAGUE OF ATLANTIC CHARTER, Munich (1946).
215. SHAPOVAL, Alexander, Col.
Minister of PETLURA's OSTAPENKO government (1918); since 1930 represents HETMANCI in Chicago; editor of Nasz Stiah.
216. SHAPOVAL, Mikita p. 7, 12, 13
UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST; served in PETLURA's MAZEPA government (1919); head of UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE, Prague (1921-25); head of REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS in exile (Prague); died in Prague, ca. 1932.
217. SHAPOVAL, Mykola (Nicolas)
Born in 1886; brother of Mikita; commanded BLUE SHIRTS (1917-18); representative of REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY in France (since ca. 1920) where he published the monthly Ukrainska Volia; head of organization called UKRAINSKA HROMADA (Ukrainian Community) which had ca. 1400 members; arrested by Germans in 1940; fate unknown.
218. * SHEPTYTSKY p. 19, A-1, 5
Metropolitan of Lwow Uniate Church; leader of Ukrainian nationalist movement; close to LEWICKIJ and UNDO circles; proposed in 1942 unification of Autonomous, 2nd Autocephalic and Uniate Church under the Pope's overlordship; died after reoccupation of Lwow by Russians.
219. SHMULYAK, Vassili p. 35
According to Moscow broadcast, head of UKRAINIAN GEMER, Augsburg; allegedly worked for NSNA.
220. * SHULGIN, Alexander p. 7, 8, 11, 33, A-7
Professor of Ukrainian history; Foreign Minister of LEWICKIJ (1945-46); lived in Paris, and edited the review Promethee until ca. 1940; arrested by

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SHULGIN, Alexander (cont'd)

Germans in 1940; released in April 1941; represents LEMICKIJ -MUDRYJ government-in-exile in France (Paris, 1946); represents pro-Polish faction of Ukrainian nationalists.

221. ~~SHULGIN, Kostyslaw~~ p. 8, 10, 33, 34
Son of Alexander SHULGIN; born 1914 in Kiev; none correspondent of UNDO paper Dilo (since 1938); co-editor and chief editor of review Promethee (Paris, 1938-40); allgedly arrested by Germans in Paris from Sept. to Dec. 1940; representative of MUDRYJ-LEMICKIJ government-in-exile (Germany, U.S. Zone) in Switzerland; lives in Bern, Switzerland, together with KEDIA; connected with UHWR circles; participated as mediator in UHWR-Polish (anders group) negotiations in Italy (Rome, Bellagio, Castel Gandolfo), 1946.
222. SHUMELDA, Yakiv
OUN member in Berlin, 1941.
223. SHUMEYKO, Stephen
President of UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA; presented memo to Paris peace conference urging Ukrainian independence (1946).
224. SHYLA p. B-1
Ukrainian instructor of Wustrau training Center until 1945.
225. SKALOBOG, Prof.
Engineer from Kiev; advised General Commissioner during German occupation (1942-43).
226. SKOROPADSKI, Alexandra p.32
Wife of late Hetman Paul SKOROPADSKI; mother of Danilo; lives in Oberstdorf, Bavaria (1946).
227. SKOROPADSKI, Danilo (Daniel) p. 4, 31, 32
Son of Paul SKOROPADSKI; born 1904; brought up in Germany, studied at Technical High School in Charlottenburg, and worked as electrical engineer for Siemens und Halske (1928-1932); influenced by National Socialist ideology; travelled to England, Canada, U.S. before outbreak of World War II; reported to have served in Canadian army; returned to Germany in 1945; lives with mother Alexandra in Oberstdorf, Bavaria; recognized successor to father as leader of HETMANCI; supported by UKRAINIAN-CANADIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE (see KUSHNIR, Dr. W.).

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228. SKOROPADSKI, Paul, Gen. p. 3ff.
Born 1873; officer of Czarist army and personal friend of last Czar; extremely wealthy Ukrainian landowner; established, with German support, short-lived regime in Kiev (1918); exiled to Germany, continued leadership of monarchist HETMANCI; lived in Wannsee near Berlin, and enjoyed support of German rightist circles; was allegedly promised the mace of the "liberated" Ukraine by GÖring; died in March 1945; son Danilo succeeded him as leader of HETMANCI.
229. SKOROPIS-YOLTUKOVSKY, Alexandre p.3,4
HETMANITE; founder of UNION FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE (1914); SKOROPADSKI's chancellor in Berlin (since ca. 1920); intermediary between HETMANCI and Carpatho-Ukrainian government during crisis (1939).
230. SKOTSKO, Eugen
Member of ODUU (U.S.); travelled to Chust (Carpatho-Ukraine) during crisis (1939).
231. SKRYPNIK
See MSTYSLAW.
232. SKYBA; Eugenius
See LEBID, Nicholas.
233. SLAVINSKE, Maxim p. 11,13
PETLURIAN; taught at Ukrainian University in Prague (since ca. 1921); organized Paris conference (1937) under auspices of "Committee of Friendship of the Peoples of the Caucasus".
234. SMAL-STOCKI, Roman p.7
Son of Stepan SMAL-STOCKI; representative of PETRUSHEVICH government in Berlin (from ca. 1919); died in Prague (?).
235. ~~SMAL-STOCKI~~ Stepan p. 7-9, 13, 33
Representative of PETRUSHEVICH government in Prague (after 1919); taught at Ukrainian University in Prague; Director of Ukrainian Institute in Warsaw; member of PROMETHEUS ASSOCIATION; connected with German SD during World War II; founder of PROMETHEUS LEAGUE OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER, March, 1946.
236. SMOWSKI, Konstanty
Member of OUN, Berlin; collaborated with SHANDRUK on UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1944-45).

237. SENYK-GRIBIVSKI, Omelian p. 16, D-5
OUN Provid member; organizer of ODNU in U.S., and of the RE-BIRTH ASSOCIATION in Buenos Aires.
238. SOKIL, Alexis p. 25, 27
OUN member; BANDERA follower; studied law in Geneva; permanent U.N.R. delegate in Rome (1946).
239. SOLOVIJ, Vladimir
Member of UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, proposed by LEWICKI-JEROKOPOVICH government (1939).
240. STACHIV, Dr. p. 33
Secretary of the RADICAL PARTY (Eastern Ukraine); participated with MUDRYJ and LEWICKI (Frankfurt a/M, 1945) in creation of new coalition government-in-exile.
241. STAROSELSKI, V.
UNDO member; participated in reconciliation conference between PETLURIANS and Eastern Ukrainians (Lwow, 1934).
242. STEC
Ukrainian nationalist, Munich (1946).
243. STEFANOVICH, O.
OUN member; contributor to OUN paper Nastup, Prague (1941).
244. STETSKO p. 19
BANDERA follower; took part in BANDERA's proclamation of Ukrainian independence (Lwow, 1941); reported arrested by Germans; probably released in 1943; active in UPA.
245. SUSHKO, Roman, Col. p. 16, 20, B-2
Born 1893; OUN Provid member; frequent visitor to U.S. as OUN representative, and organizer of ODNU (US); brother-in-law of Jaroslaw CHYZ (US); head of Gestapo-controlled UKRAINISCHE VERTRAUENSSTELLE, Berlin; allegedly murdered by member of OUN-BANDERA faction (1942-43?).
246. SWARYCZEWSKI
See LEBID, Nicholas.
247. SYLVESNER (ecclesiastical name for GAJEVSKY) p. A-4
Former minister in PETLURA government; leader of circle of nationalist scientists who wished to form an Ukrainian Academy of Science; consecrated titular bishop of Lubno by IGOR and NICANOR (1942-43) in the course of the establishment of 2nd Autocephalic Church.

248. SYUNYK, Col. p. 22
Chief of Intelligence Branch of German-sponsored UNAKOR;
possibly joined UPA (1944).
249. SZUCHENICZ, Roman
OUN member; since ca. 1938, in opposition to MELNYK.
250. SZUMOWSKI, Pawlo p. 27
UINR representative in Paris (1946).
251. TARBOVSKY
See MANUEL.
252. TARNOWSKY
Member of KARPATSKA SITCH (1939).
253. TIMOTCHUK
See FOTIJ.
254. TIUTIUNIK, Vasil p. 6
C-1-C of PETLURA's army (1918); died in 1919 .
255. TIUTIUNIK, Yurko
General in PETLURA's army (1918); shot by Russians (1929).
256. TOMASHEVSKI, S. p. 4
HETMANITE; editor of Ukrainskoe Slovo (Berlin) since 1922.
257. UDOVICZENKO, Alexander, Gen. p. 11, A-7
Born 1887; served under PETLURA; closely connected with
UNDO and PETLURIAN circles; lived in Paris until outbreak
of World War II; vice-president of UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COM-
MITTEE proposed by LEWICKIJ-PROKOPOVICH (1939).
258. VALIJSKI
Served on SHANDRUK's German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL
COMMITTEE (1944-45).
259. VINNICHENKO, Vladimir p. 4
Born 1880; SOCIAL DEMOCRAT; secretary of Kiev RADA (1917);
president of Directory (1918); exiled to Southern France.
260. VISHNEVSKI.
Alias for SKOROPIS-YOLTUKOVSKY.
261. VLASSOVSKI
Director of information at Kremence, in 1942, under German
occupation; collaborator.

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262. VOIEVIDKA, Dr.
UHWB member (?), Munich, and Austria (1946).
263. VOITANIVSKI, Vessil p. 16
OUN member; OUN representative in Croatia and liaison man with PAVELICH (1941).
264. VOLODIMEROV, S., Dr.
OUN member; contributor to OUN paper Nastup in Prague (1941).
265. VOLODIMIR (ecclesiastical name for MALUTCHY) p. A-4
Consecrated titular bishop of Cherkassi by IGOR and NICHANOR (1942-43) in the course of the establishment of the 2nd Autocephalic Church.
266. VOLYNSKI, K. p. 16
OUN representative in Madrid (ca. 1939).
267. WASILKO p. 7
Representative of PETRUSHEVICH government in Vienna (ca. 1920).
268. WRECLONA, Eugene
~~Member of OUN~~ Poland (since ca. 1930); prepared bomb assault on Soviet Consulate in Lwow; from 1931 on, resided in Prague and Berlin; reported member of UHWB (Polish-Ukrainian rapprochement section); responsible for agreements between Anders group and UPA-UHWB concerning collaboration in Poland (1944, 1946); travels extensively, especially in Switzerland.
269. WOLANSKY
Member of KARPATSKA SITCH (1939).
270. WOLOSCHAK, Marko
See LEBID, Nicholas.
271. YARI, Ryko
See JAKOSZ, Major.
272. ZAICEV, V.
President of Berlin section of UKRAINIAN NATIONAL UNION (1941)
273. ZAKRELVSKI, Lt. Col.
Served under SHANDRUK on German-sponsored UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (1944-45).

S

274. ZALIZNIAK, Nikolai p.3
Born 1888; UKRAINIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST; member of the UNION FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE (1914); exiled to Vienna (ca. 1919).
275. ZELENIVSKI p. 5
Served under SKOROPADSKI in Kiev (1918); member of circle of exiled HETMANITES in Berlin (since ca. 1920).
276. ~~★~~ ZILINSKI p.12
Member of KUBIOWICZ group in Cracow which organized German-sponsored SELF-HELP ORGANIZATION (1939-40); probably went to Germany before Soviets reoccupied Poland.
277. ZINSSER p. 16
German press attache in Buenos Aires (1941); reported OUN chief for Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

APPENDIX D

NATIONALIST UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA
AND LATIN-AMERICA

For reference purposes, the main nationalist organizations in the United States, Canada, and Latin-America (1945 status) are listed below. Pro-Soviet and/or Communist-dominated organizations have not been included.

UNITED STATES

ODWU: ORGANIZATION FOR THE REBIRTH OF THE UKRAINE New York City
(Orhanizaciya Derzhawnoha Widrozheniye Ukrainy)

The ODWU has been regarded as the American branch of the UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION (OUN). Although the ODWU's actual membership was in all likelihood never more than 1,000, the organization was successful in the years preceding World War II in building up considerable popular support among Ukrainians in the United States. Since 1940 it has lost influence. Its two organs, the English-language monthly Trident, and the weekly Ukraine, have suspended publication. Most of the ODWU's branches seem to have disintegrated, but the organization has never officially disbanded. A women's auxiliary, the UKRAINIAN GOLD CROSS, is registered with the President's War Relief Control Board. Funds collected have been devoted chiefly to aiding Ukrainian refugees in Switzerland.

PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN CATHOLICS IN AMERICA.
(Provydinnya) Philadelphia

Founded in 1914, the third largest Ukrainian beneficial organization, with some 8,000 members. In political matters it formerly sided with the UKRAINIAN WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION, but is now under the leadership of a group of anti-Soviet Greek Catholic (Uniate) clerics who have inherited the separatist traditions of the disbanded UNITED HETMAN ORGANIZATION. Supports the UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE. Its official organ is the Amoryka.

UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE Philadelphia
(Ukrainsko-Amerikanski Dopomogovi Komitet)

Founded in June 1944 by representatives of the UKRAINIAN

-2-

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

CONGRESS COMMITTEE. Has refused to cooperate with Russian War Relief and had been accused of intending to reserve its aid for anti-Soviet Ukrainian refugees abroad. At the close of 1944 was seeking to join forces with UKRAINIAN WAR RELIEF.

UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE
(Ukrainski Kongresovi Komitet)

New York City

This Committee was formed early in 1944 at the SECOND CONGRESS OF AMERICANS OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT, as a revival of an earlier committee formed in 1940. Although claiming to represent the entire Ukrainian community in the United States, in fact the Committee serves only to coordinate the nationalist activities of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, the PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN CATHOLICS OF AMERICA, and the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL AID ASSOCIATION. Publishes The Ukrainian Quarterly.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL AID ASSOCIATION

Pittsburgh

A fraternal organization of Orthodox Ukrainians, founded in 1915 as the NATIONAL MUTUAL AID SOCIETY. Membership around 5,000. Publisher of the weekly Narodne Slovo. Like the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, its record has included cooperation with the extreme nationalists of the ODWU.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (UNA)

Jersey City

Founded in 1893, the UNA has been the largest Ukrainian beneficial society in the United States with a membership of more than 42,000. Publisher of the largest Ukrainian-American daily, Svoboda. Prior to 1940 the UNA was associated with extreme nationalist elements, particularly with the ODWU. Still strongly nationalist, it supports the UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE. Of its 467 branches, 22 are in Canada.

UKRAINIAN WAR RELIEF

Detroit

Incorporated in 1943 by leaders of the UKRAINIAN FEDERATION OF MICHIGAN to collect war relief on a nation-wide basis. After unsuccessful efforts to arrive at a working agreement with Russian War Relief, has been negotiating a merger with the UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

CANADA

BUK: BROTHERHOOD OF UKRAINIAN CATHOLICS Winnipeg
(Bratstvo Ukraintsiv Katolykiv)

Organized at the beginning of the war, the Greek Catholic EUK achieved some prominence in 1943 when its leader, the Reverend W. KUSINIR, was elected president of the UKRAINIAN CANADIAN COMMITTEE. The BUK controls the weekly Ukrainski Visty, issues a weekly bulletin, the Buduchnist Natsii, published in Yorkton, and exerts influence through the monthly Svitlo of Mundare, Alberta. It is moderately nationalist and anti-Soviet.

SUS: SELF-RELIANCE LEAGUE Winnipeg
(Soyuz Ukraintsiv Samostiynkiv)

Moderately nationalist, and based chiefly on Greek Orthodox congregations, the SUS is the largest, and was at one time the most influential, Ukrainian organization in Canada. It represents the Ukrainian independence movement once headed, in Europe, by Symeon PETLURA, but has traditionally opposed both the totalitarian-inclined UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERATION and the BROTHERHOOD OF UKRAINIAN CATHOLICS. It has organized a number of auxiliaries, including the UNION OF UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY CENTERS (Soyuz Ukrainskykh Domiv), the CANADIAN UKRAINIAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION (Soyuz Ukrainskoi Molodi Kanady--SUMK), and the UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (Soyuz Ukrainok Kanady--SUK). Connected with it are two educational institutions, the Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon founded in 1916, and the Hrushevsky Institute in Edmonton, opened in 1919--both under Ukrainian Orthodox Church sponsorship. The SUS organ is the weekly Ukrainski Holos.

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Formed originally in 1941 and reorganized in June 1943 by a UKRAINIAN CANADIAN CONGRESS, held at Winnipeg, the Committee is a joint political and cultural agency of all Ukrainian-Canadian nationalist groups. It has been comparatively inactive. On September 23-24, 1944, a delegation from the Committee met in New York with representatives of the UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA and decided upon collaboration in cultural and humanitarian action, and in support of the cause of Ukrainian independence.

UNO: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERATION
(Ukrainske Natsionalne Obyednannya)

Winnipeg

Founded in 1932 on the initiative of a group of young nationalists who arrived in Canada after the First World War, the UNO was a counterpart of the European OUN and the American ONA. Its program of Ukrainian independence is strongly anti-Soviet and is still tinged with totalitarian concepts. The UNO's organ is the Winnipeg Novy Shliakh. Restricted in political activities by the war, the UNO has turned to cultural enterprises and late in March 1944 organized a UKRAINIAN EDUCATIONAL CENTER with headquarters at Winnipeg and an ambitious program of educational courses, publications, and the founding of a student home, a Ukrainian library and a museum. The UNO cooperates with other nationalist organizations in the UKRAINIAN CANADIAN COMMITTEE.

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Winnipeg

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COMMITTEE OF ARGENTINE UKRAINIANS

Buenos Aires

Created November 28, 1943, by HETMANITE leaders in Argentina, this Committee has a threefold program: (1) activity in Argentina in favor of Ukrainian independence; (2) cooperation with and stimulation of similar Ukrainian committees in the Americas, particularly in the United States, Canada, and Brazil; (3) joint action with nationalist organizations and diplomatic officials of other Eastern European peoples, especially those of Lithuania and Poland. A declaration by the Committee states that "we shall, to the best of our ability, draw the attention of all peoples to the aggression of the Soviet despots and the threat it offers to the cultural development and liberty of peoples." The Committee's publicity finds expression in the weekly HETMANITE organ Perelom. Nationalists in Montevideo have formed a committee to cooperate with that in Buenos Aires.

ENLIGHTENMENT ASSOCIATION
(Prosvita)

Buenos Aires

Formed about 15 years ago as an ostensibly nonpolitical cultural society, the ENLIGHTENMENT ASSOCIATION gained its present importance as a center for Ukrainian nationalist and anti-Soviet propaganda when the REBIRTH ASSOCIATION lost prestige with the decline of the Nazi cause, for which it had been an outspoken champion. At present the ENLIGHTENMENT ASSOCIATION is the chief rallying ground for Ukrainian nationalists in Argentina. Its organ is the weekly Ukrainske Slovo.

REBIRTH ASSOCIATION
(Widrozheniye)

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Formed in 1938 as the Argentinean arm of the European OUN, the REBIRTH ASSOCIATION is totalitarian, pro-Nazi, bitterly anti-Soviet, and ultra-nationalist. Its organization followed the arrival in Argentina of an OUN delegate, Omelian SENYK-GRIBIVSKI, who coordinated in the REBIRTH ASSOCIATION a number of ultra-nationalist organizations--the UKRAINIAN MARKSMEN (Ukrainska Striletska Hromada), the SOKOL, and the UKRAINIAN MILITARY ORGANIZATION. In 1942 the Association created a COMMITTEE OF ASSISTANCE TO NATIVE COUNTRIES, which issued a battle cry of freedom and independence for the Ukraine. There is also a YOUTH SECTION, which has been served by the Junok, a supplement of the Association's organ, the weekly Nash Klych. REBIRTH ASSOCIATION activity at present is said to be energetic, but carried on for the most part on underground lines.

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COPY # 38

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT
Washington, D.C.

S-Memorandum #7
15 October 1946

INTELLIGENCE BRIEF)
No. 13)

*Operational Approaches To U.S.S.R.
Western European Area*

UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS

1. The development of operations involving the use of Ukrainian Nationalist organizations for the purpose of collecting secret information on Eastern Europe and the USSR has stressed the need for a general report on the history and current situation of these organizations. The complex relationships between individuals and groups within the movement, the difficulties of making a preliminary estimate of their reliability and potential usefulness, and the existence of individual operations now being more or less independently run require that the maximum amount of understanding and judgment be brought to bear on these operations to prevent duplication of effort, avoidable security hazards, and unintegrated briefing.

2. The elements of the Ukrainian Nationalist movement analyzed in the attached study are presently engaged in acquiring allies in their struggle against the USSR or, at least, in gaining sufficient moral and physical support to maintain their existence in exile. Their leaders, therefore, create the impression that their cause is just, that their past record is a clean one, that there exists a strong resistance movement in the Soviet Ukraine, that they have excellent intelligence services leading directly into the USSR, and that they are backed by an efficient organization. Actually, these are almost all open questions for each of the major groups concerned. The Ukrainian Nationalist leaders are among the most highly opportunistic groups in Europe. They are adroit political intriguers and past masters in the art of propaganda. The attempts of the old OUN leadership, for example, now representing UHWR-UPA, to give the movement a "democratic" aspect and to represent it as the only effective Ukrainian group have been especially conspicuous in recent weeks--the first statement is false, and the second is yet to be proved. Adequate facts are needed first simply to clarify the confused picture of the persons and groups with whom we are dealing.

3. It is important that complete information on all these groups and their inter-relationships be obtained before major steps are taken to exploit them for intelligence purposes. Accordingly, the primary aim now and for some time to come is the collection, from these groups and other available sources, of complete data on the organizations and the leaders themselves. Existing and collated information on their

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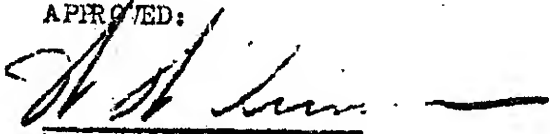
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current status is inadequate and must be amplified as quickly as possible. Much of the information will be readily available; other data will be more difficult to extract from sources now being used. In the latter case, unwillingness of a source to provide the information required must be interpreted as evidence of bad faith and ipso facto good ground for treating such sources with the utmost caution.

APPROVED:



W. W. QUINN
Colonel, Infantry
Director

Attachments:

1. Follow-up Questions
2. Interim Study of Ukrainian Nationalist Organizations

FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS ON IN-PRIM STUDY OF UKRAINIAN
NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS

1. Historical Background. It is suggested that the historical background as presented in Part II of the brief be summarily checked, and that findings which would seem to contradict, or essentially affect, the conclusions of the brief be transmitted to Washington. It should be noted that there is adequate non-classified information on this subject available here with the possible exception of German-Ukrainian relations.

2. Organizations. The primary target at the moment is to identify and make transparent the personnel and operations of every Ukrainian Nationalist organization active today. Taking Part III of the brief as an elementary starting-point for further work, future coverage should include information on the following

General Targets

- a. Name and location
- b. Affiliation: OUN, Hetmanci, UHWR, ABN, etc.
- c. Leaders: biographical data; previous activities and affiliations; collaboration with Germans; etc.
- d. Funds: origin; contributions from Relief Committees and Ukrainian organizations in the U.S., Canada, Latin-America; administration and use of funds.
- e. Membership: strength; previous activities; present social status and stratification.
- f. Political activities and liaison with similar groups: liaison personnel; radius of activities; effects.
- g. Propaganda activities: title of publication; publishers; printing facilities; editorial personnel; channels of distribution; funds; editorial policy.
- h. Intelligence activities: The usefulness of the Ukrainian nationalists largely depends on their ability to produce intelligence on the Soviet Ukraine. It is therefore important that every organization be critically investigated as to its purported intelligence activities. Main interest should be focused on: nature of activities (casual or organized); lines of communication with Soviet Ukraine; targets; effectiveness and results of intelligence operations.

ENCLOSURE

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i. Relations with non-American organizations and governments: infiltration by Soviet agents; Soviet pressures; suspect subjects; relations with British, French, Vatican, and other I.S.

j. Relations with Ukrainian organizations in the U.S., Canada and Latin-America: names and location of non-European organizations; liaison personnel; means of communication; nature and extent of support.

While the specified General Targets should be given continuous attention, it is suggested that, at present, priority should be given to the following

Specific Targets

a. Hetmancl-Skoropadski Faction

1) Where is Danilo Skoropadski? (His mother was reported in Oberstdorf, Bavaria.) With whom does he maintain contact?

2) What are his relations to Dr. U. Kushnir, representative of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee? Is he in contact with Hetmanite organizations in the U.S. and Latin-America? Is he in contact with the Uniate Bishop of Philadelphia, Bohaczewsky? with Bishop Ivan Buczko of the "Ukrainian Relief Committee for Ukrainian Displaced Persons in Italy", Passegiate del Giannicolo No. 17, Rome? with the Dutch Prelate, I. Th. Perridon, 186, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris? with Pater Ildefonso Dirks, Uniate Cloister, May-sur-Meuse, Belgium?

3) Where exactly was Danilo Skoropadski during the war? Did he actually serve in the Canadian army? Does he have contacts in England? What is his source of income? What are his activities?

4) Where is Bishop Matyslaw (Skrypnyk), last reported in Bad Kissingen and/or Offenbach? Is he now a Hetmanite?

5) What are his relations with Danilo Skoropadski? What are his contacts in general? What are his political and ecclesiastical activities? Is he in touch with Col. Melnyk, and if it is true that he cooperates with him, what does that mean in practical terms? What are his relations to UHWR and the Bandera faction of OUN? What are his relations to the government-in-exile of Andre Lewickij and Vasil Mudryj?

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6) Were his denunciatory activities of his SD period known to his fellow-nationalists? Has he maintained a leading role in church circles? Has he continued to rally the Uniate and Greek Orthodox Church behind the Hetmanite flag?

7) Is he in touch with anti-Soviet circles in Poland and the Soviet Ukraine? What is his attitude toward Soviet Russia? Any evidence that this opportunist may now drift into the Soviet camp? Any contacts with Soviet church circles or with RIS? Does he have contacts with the British, French, or the Vatican (Bishop Buczko)?

8) Who are the other important members of the Hetman movement? Where are they? What do they live on? What are their activities and contacts?

9) How strong is the movement, and what do its leaders hope to achieve?

b) OUN-Melnyk Faction

1) Where is Col. Andrew Melnyk who was last reported in the Frankfurt a/M area? Can he still be regarded as chief of, at least, a faction of OUN? If so, where is his organization located, what is its structure and strength, and who are the main leaders? What are its contacts with the homeland, if any?

2) What are Melnyk's relations with the United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee and its chief, Dr. Vladimir Halan (Gallan)? What are his relations to UHWR-UPA, to the Hetmanci, and to the Lewickij-Mudryj government? What are his activities and means of support?

c) OUN-UHWR (Bandera?) Faction

1) Who are the members and leaders of the "Central Representation of Ukrainian Emigrants" in Fürth? Whom does the organization represent? What type of organization is this? Funds? Activities? Publications? Relations to other Ukrainian groups?

2) What is the "Council of Ukrainian Culture" in Fürth? Members? Activities? Funds? Relations to other Ukrainian groups?

3) What is the "Provisional Ukrainian Committee", said to be connected with organizations listed under 1 and 2? Members? Activities? Is it identical with the "Ukrainian Provincial Committee", led by Col. Bogun and Gerashevsky?

4) What is the "Congress of Ukrainian Students" at Erlangen? Members? Leaders? Activities? Funds? How is this organization related to "Ukrainian Student Organization", Munich, Führichstrasse?

5) Who are the leaders of the "Ukrainian Student Organization" in Munich? Members? Has the organization been successful in attracting KIS agents? Who are these agents? Is the purported function of this organization perhaps a cover for KIS activities? Is the organization connected with the Munich Bunker?

6) What are the "Commissions for Aid to Ukrainian Students" at Munich, Regensburg, Augsburg, Hannover? Members? Activities? Funds? How are these organizations related to organizations listed under 4 and 5?

7) What is the structure of the "Union of Ukrainian Political Prisoners" in Munich? Members? Leaders? Activities? Funds? Is the organization identical with the "League of Ukrainian Deportees"? If not, what is the structure of the "League"?

8) What is the structure and organization of the "Congress of Ukrainian Artists", and the "Congress of Writers of Children's Literature", both at Augsburg? Leaders? Activities? Members? Funds?

9) What is the structure and organization of the "Union of Ukrainian Writers" in Kornfeld? Members? Activities? Funds?

10) What is the organization and structure of the "Congress of Ukrainian Journalists" in Schweinfurt? Leaders? Members? Activities? Funds?

11) The organizations listed above under 1-10 are sometimes reported as being affiliated with the UHHR element, and sometimes as being controlled by the ABN or by the Bandera faction. What are their actual affiliations? Who controls them actually? What are their interrelations?

12) Does the Bandera faction lead a separate existence?

d) ABN (Anti-Bolshevist Bloc of Nations)

1) What is the structure and organization of the Anti-Bolshevist Bloc of People (ABP), reportedly created in April 1946, and sometimes referred to as Anti-Bolshevist Bloc of Nations (ABN)? Who controls and supports the organization? Who are the leading personalities? Is it correct to assume that the

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OUN-UHWR element prevails? Where does ABP (ABN) operate? Is it mainly concerned with anti-Soviet propaganda? What are its other activities? Funds? Is it still mainly a Ukrainian affair? What are the relations to non-Ukrainian anti-Soviet groups? Who are the non-Ukrainians in the ABN?

2) Where are the following ABP (ABN) newspapers located? Staff members? Funds? Distribution?

Chas, Golos, Nedila, Kalina, Ukrainskaia Letopis, Tserkovnoie Isdatelstvo?

What other ABN (ABP) publications and newspapers exist in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France? Personnel? Funds? Distribution?

d) UHWR

1) Where are the UHWR centers located, and who is connected with them?

2) Is Innsbruck the center of UHWR activities only, or are other factions also represented there? If so, which, and who leads them?

3) When did Bandera come to Innsbruck? Which other OUN-UHWR leaders, besides Bandera, live in Innsbruck?

4) What are UHWR relations to the French, British, and Vatican IS? To Bishop Ivan Buczko? To Ukrainian organizations abroad? How do they maintain liaison with the groups in other zones? Are they in contact with Shumeyko, president of the American Ukrainian Congress Committee, at present (October 1946) in Paris? If so, what information do they feed him?

5) Does the majority of UHWR leaders live in exile or in the Western Ukraine?

6) Who are the UHWR representatives in Western Europe, besides Lebid, Sokil, Wreciona, Luhowij and Hinriuch?

7) Is Vasil Mudryj actually UHWR chief in Germany?

8) Is Lebid identical with Col. Datzko (see Appendix C)? What are Lebid's contacts in Rome, especially among anti-Tito Yugoslavs?

9) What does the recently reported rapprochement between UHWR and the Mudryj-Lewickij faction mean in practical terms? Who is UHWR representative Vladimir Luhowij (Paris), mentioned in connection with the rapprochement?

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10) Have the negotiations between UHWR and the Polish Anders group progressed? What effect will the rapprochement have on these negotiations?

11) Do the UHWR leaders in Western Europe claim to be in full control of UPA? If so, how do they exercise control? If not, who controls UPA in the Ukraine, and how does the leadership in Western Europe coordinate with the leaders in the homeland? Have any of the leaders (or their couriers) in Western Europe travelled to the Ukraine in 1946? Do they rely entirely on couriers from the UPA and UHWR in the homeland? Which routes do the couriers take?

12) Did communications improve or deteriorate in 1946? Does the Hlinka element in Slovakia actively aid UHWR and UPA? If so, how?

13) Are the Ukrainian Husbandry Institute in Regensburg, its branch at Erlangen, and the UNKRA University for DP's in Munich relay stations for the couriers? How are the Ukrainian DP camps and other Ukrainian organizations related to the courier service?

14) Is the UHWR I.S. identical with UPA's I.S.? Is its center in Innsbruck? If so, who is in charge there? What is its organization? How many people does it employ? Does its Western European branch operate independently of the UHWR-UPA I.S. in the homeland? Does it rely for its information on the homeland on the general UHWR-UPA courier service? What are its other means of communication?

15) Do the various Ukrainian newspapers and publications obtain their information on UHWR-UPA activities in the homeland from the intelligence branch? If not, where do they get it from? How did the Ukrainian Press Service (French edition of 1 July 1946) obtain exact data on the distribution and activities of UPA units in the homeland? Where is, and who runs and finances, the Ukrainian Press Service? What is its relation to UHWR-UPA intelligence circles?

e) UPA

1) Does any special UPA representation exist in Western Europe, or is UPA represented by UHWR only?

2) What is the present strength and distribution of UPA in the homeland?

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4) How did the recently reported deportation of 20% of the young people in the Western Ukraine affect UPA? How strong is Soviet pressure at present? Is there any reliable evidence that UPA's anti-Polish activities are Soviet-supported? Did UPA members in the homeland infiltrate into the CP? What is the attitude of the Church (in the Western Ukraine) toward UPA and UHWR? How much support does it give to UPA?

f. Andre Lewickij-Vasil Mudryj Government-in-Exile

1) Which groups and followers does the Lewickij-Mudryj faction control? What functions does this government perform? Who and where are their main leaders (not identified in brief)? What are their contacts and activities? Does the faction actually represent a merger of the UNDO and Potlura groups? What is its program now? Who are the emigrated UNDO-ites, and who are the Petlurians?

2) What are Alexander Shulgin's contacts in Paris, especially among the anti-Warsaw Poles, and other non-Ukrainian anti-Soviet groups? Is Shulgin in contact with Shumeyko? What are his relations with his son, Rostyslaw (Bern)? Do both work in close cooperation? On what platform did Alexander Shulgin reach an understanding with UHWR? What practical results did his trip to Lewickij-Mudryj in Germany yield?

3) What purpose does Shandruk's and Smal-Stocki's (first name?) "Prometheus League of the Atlantic Charter" in Munich serve? Is it an intelligence organization, modelled after the old Polish-sponsored Prometheus Association? If so, who controls it? What can it produce? What are the League's relations to the Anders Poles, and to the Anders I.S.? Who are the members? Funds? Does Paprocki play any part in it? Are Alexander and Rostyslaw Shulgin connected with it? Is the League the intelligence service of the Lewickij-Mudryj group? Does this group (UNR) control any other intelligence service?

4) Is the Lewickij-Mudryj group in contact with the Western Ukraine? If so, how are communications organized, and with whom is contact maintained?

5) What are the relations with Ukrainian organizations abroad?

6) What are the activities of Mudryj's Central Relief Organization?

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g. Ukrainian Church

Where are the main centers of Ukrainian Uniate church activities in Western Europe? Who are the main dignitaries? What Ukrainian church activities exist in Esslingen? Functions? Personnel? What liaison is maintained with Bishop Luczko, Rome? With the church in the Western Ukraine? With Cardinal Tisserand, Faulhaber, Innitzer, and other Catholic dignitaries? With Church circles in the U.S., Canada, and Latin-America?

h. DP Camps

Where are the Ukrainian DP camps in Austria, Germany, and Italy located? Main leaders? Means of communication and liaison with other groups? List of DP's handed over to Russians? How many Ukrainian DP's are in Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland?

i. Ukrainian Institutions

1) What is the structure of the Ukrainian Academy (alias Ukrainian Scientific Institute, Ukrainian Husbandry Institute) at Regensburg, at Augsburg, and at Erlangen? Are these institutions the successors to the Ukrainian University at Prague, the Ukrainian Academy of Economic Sciences in Podebrad, and the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin? What activities are conducted there? Who are the main leaders, or teachers? Who controls and finances these organizations? What, if any, intelligence activities are conducted there?

2) Which Ukrainians are connected with the UNRRA University for Displaced Persons in Munich? Activities? Contacts? Funds?

j. Miscellaneous

1) Do the "Ukrainian Center" and the "Ukrainian Consulate" still exist in Augsburg? If so, how do they relate to the other Ukrainian groups?

2) Can the activities of the Lulba group, or of any other Ukrainian group in the British Zone, be assessed? If so, what are they?

3) How strong is the Dolenko group in the Frankfurt a/M area? Activities? Members? Funds?

4) What is the structure and organization of the "Sacred Society of the Ukrainian Regional Committee" in Augsburg? Members? Leaders? Activities? Funds? What is the "Regional Committee" in Augsburg? Who controls it? Activities? Is it related to the "Central Representation of Ukrainian Emigrants" and to the "Provisional Ukrainian Committee" in Fürtth?

5) What is the organization of "Plastuny", said to be connected with the "Sacred Society"? Leaders? Members? Activities? Controls?

6) Is the "Ukrainian Provincial Committee" under Col. Bogun and Ganushevsky an extension or cover for members of the UWA?

7) What is the organization and structure of the "Ukrainian Committee" under Malishniak in Salzburg? Members? Activities? Funds?

8) What is the significance of "UWO" at Ulm? Is it a revival of the UWO of Konovalov and Melnyk? What are the relations to Melnyk?

9) To which major Ukrainian factions do the groups listed under 1-8 belong? Who controls them actually?

k. Individuals

1) Is Major Jarosz (alias Ryko Jary, Ricko Jarry) alive? Does Lebid or any of the UHWR members know where he is?

2) Is Prof. Smal-Stocki's first name Roman or Stepan? What was his father's first name?